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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Cholera Still Raging.

THIERS WILL NOT RESIGN.

French Rejoicing Forbidden.

PRUSSIAN TROOPS IN FRANCE.

Collision in the English Channel.

THE POPE CONGRATULATED.

ENGLAND.

WATNEY'S MAJORITY.

LONDON, August 25.—Watney's majority for Parliament is one thousand.

RENFORTH'S DEATH.

The English papers, commenting on the death of Renforth, hint that he may have been poisoned.

SHIPS LOST.

The ships Sam Cearns and Knight Errant, bound to San Francisco, have been lost off Cape Horn.

FATAL COLLISION.

Eight lives were lost yesterday from the sinking of a schooner in the English Channel in consequence of a collision.

THE CHOERA.

The report of cholera at Antwerp has caused the enforcement of quarantine at that place.

BAD WEATHER.

Tempestuous weather is reported to have damaged the shipping, especially on the Irish coast. Damage to the Scotch crop is also reported.

MARINE NEWS.

The steamship Thuringia, of New York, touched at Plymouth; the Hamburg, of St. Andrews, has arrived out.

THE TICHBORNE CLAIMANT.

Intelligence states that the Tichborne claimant was at one time a convict in Cockaloo Island, Australia.

DECEMBER AND MAY.

LONDON, August 25.—Dr. Samuel Warren, author of "Ten Thousand A Year," and a batchelor in his sixty-fourth year, is about to marry a daughter of Edward Beaumont, Member of Parliament for South Durham.

THE CHOLERA.

LONDON, August 25.—The *Independence Belge* to-day discredits the reported appearance of cholera at Antwerp. At Koenigsberg on Wednesday there were one hundred and twenty-seven cases and forty-eight deaths, and at Dantzic on the same day twelve cases and ten deaths. The epidemic is decreasing in Russia.

FRANCE.

REJOICING FORBIDDEN.

PARIS, August 25.—The Government has forbidden all public rejoicing on the 4th of September, the anniversary of the revolution last year against the Bonapartists.

THE ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

Assurances are said to have been received at Versailles that the Prussian troops in France will be reduced to 50,000 by the 1st of September. Those remaining will be lodged in the barracks.

DISARMAMENT.

LONDON, August 25.—The determination of the French Government to push in the Assembly the disarmament of the National Guard, is due to the discoveries made by the police as to the operations of the International Society.

THIERS WILL NOT RESIGN.

VERSAILLES, August 25.—It appears Thiers actually wrote his resignation, but relinquished his intention of presenting it to the Assembly after the adoption by that body of the Ducrot amendment to the bill for the disarmament of the National Guard, which amendment supports the views of the Executive. The excitement is unabated.

NEGOTIATIONS TRANSFERRED.

The Franco-German negotiations in relation to the evacuation of the Paris forts by the German troops have been transferred from Frankfort to Versailles, and Baron Von Arnum has arrived here to conduct the negotiations on the part of Germany.

PRESS OPINIONS.

PARIS, August 25.—The radical journals unanimously favor the dissolution of the Assembly. The increased postal charges in France are criticised by the press, and the example of the United States is cited to prove the advantage of cheap rates.

DON CARLOS.

PARIS, August 25.—Don Carlos has arrived at Bayonne. His adherents in Spain are divided in opinion as to what course to pursue.

BILL PASSED.

PARIS, August 25.—In the Assembly to-day the amended bill providing for the gradual disbandment of the National Guard passed.

THE ASSEMBLY CENSURED.

The journals sorrowfully comment on the scenes in the Assembly yesterday. It is said Thiers will accept no compromise on the question of the prolongation of his powers. General Faidherbe has written a letter censuring the Assembly and resigning his seat as Deputy.

HEARING CONCLUDED.

The first court-martial has concluded the hearing of cases before it. Judgment will probably be rendered on Sunday next.

MEXICO.

RELIGIOUS EXCITEMENT.

CITY OF MEXICO, August 18, *via* Indianola, Texas, August 24.—In Morlia, a Catholic priest named Convoro, preached a bitter sermon against law reform and religious toleration. He succeeded in exciting the people to such a pitch against the Protestants that his harangue resulted in the committing of a breach of peace by the multitude. Convoro was sent to prison by the authorities, but the people attempted to take him out of jail by force. The Federal troops resisted this popular attempt at jail delivery, which caused a great riot, in which a great many persons were killed and wounded. Incendiarism was resorted to by the infuriated and enraged followers of the priest.

GERMANY.

ROUMANIA RAILWAY DIFFICULTY.

LONDON, August 25.—A satisfactory solution of the Roumania difficulty has been made at Gastein, by which farther complications are avoided. The bondholders of the Roumania Railway will be indemnified by a new loan guaranteed by Austria and Prussia.

ITALY.

THE POPE CONGRATULATED

ROME, August 25.—Mr. Harcourt, the British Charge D'Affairs, and the Ministers of Austria, Belgium, and the Netherlands have paid their congratulations to the Pope.

WILMINGTON.

Yellow Fever in Charleston.

WILMINGTON, N. C., August 25.—For two days past we have had reports here that yellow fever prevailed in Charleston. Information received to-day removes all doubt as to its existence there, and it is feared is in an epidemic form. A letter received this morning from one of the most prominent clergymen of Charleston states that a malignant type of yellow fever is there, and that the writer has himself seen four cases. Information from another source states that the disease is there, and is thought to be spreading. The city authorities of Wilmington telegraphed to the Mayor of Charleston for information yesterday, and as yet received no answer. Notwithstanding the above testimony, the Charleston papers of yesterday say the health of the city was never better than now.

CHICAGO.

Agricultural and Practical Education.

CHICAGO, August 25.—At the evening session of the Convention for the Advancement of Agricultural and Practical Education, the question discussed was the relations which the Agricultural Colleges bear to each other and the public.

Professor Gilman, of the Sheffield Scientific School, gave a history of the work which he had done. The sum of all the experience which had fallen under the Professor's notice was that there was going forward a great change in the forms and objects of education throughout the country. The results of this new training were not yet far enough advanced to definitely decide as to their value, but it had been ascertained sufficiently to show that the new form was a success.

President Welch, of the Iowa Agricultural College, related the satisfactory results which had followed the experiment of self-government in the dormitories and boarding houses. This consists of divisions into sections, from each of which a member was chosen to form a court for the trial of culprits and the settlement of disputes. The speaker had some different views in relation to the question of manual labor. He would have this made one of the elements of the college course, and his own experience was that the experiment was entirely successful. The woman question had never been a matter of doubt with him, and in that he had always been entirely successful. That element introduced by women into schools was the one which made the government most easy.

President Dennison, of Kansas, discussed the woman question, and fully agreed with the previous speaker concerning the advisability of admitting women.

Prof. Folwell, of Minnesota, was an enthusiast for admitting women.

President Gregory spoke of the introduction of women into colleges; he rather favored their education with men.

Professors Jones and Roberts discussed the labor question, and advocated the necessity of a farm connected with each college.

The Agricultural Educational Convention reassembled at nine o'clock this morning. The attendance was not large.

Mr. Maitfield, of Missouri, read a paper on Agricultural Colleges in Europe and in the United States. He maintained the general theory that no man should teach what he does not practically understand. Students should study the theory of agricultural science and the art practically at the same time. The advantage of such an education will be of use to themselves and the community generally. Mr. Maitfield's paper was discussed by Messrs. Flagg, Welsh, Hillgard, Folwell, Milee, Demmers and others.

A committee on permanent organization at the present time would be premature. They, therefore, recommended that the meeting adjourns subject to the call of the Executive Committee, to be composed of the officers, and that the Committee be charged with drafting the articles of the Association.

After discussion Mr. Flagg offered a resolution that the objects of the organization to be formed by this meeting should be the advancement of the interests of industrial education, by assembling together persons engaged in agricultural and mechanical experiments and education, with a view of increasing and disseminating industrial knowledge. Laid on the table.

Mr. Flagg, from the Committee on Experiments, made a report:—We want meteorological observations; First, scientific after Smithonian plan. Second, practical like those of the signal service; two mechanical experiments: First, in strength of materials; second, in motive powers; third, in trials of agricultural implements; three experiments in physics, especially in the effects of different degrees of light, heat, electricity and moisture on vegetable life; four experiments in industrial chemistry, such as analysis of soils, of clays and other earths used in the arts, of coals and building rocks, minerals, manure, plants and their products, and of animal products; five experiments and observations in mining and metallurgy; six experiments with soil in their drainage, pulverization by different implements and their composition; the application of different fertilizers; the variation of soils in adjoining plots; their continuous cropping without manure and their irrigation; seven experiments in special culture with different varieties of grasses, grains, roots, plants, trees, etc., with varieties in the habit, distances and depth of planting; modes of cultivation, harvesting, manuring; modes of propagation, and with diseases affecting plants; eight experiments in breeding and fattening of domestic animals composing different breeds and species, their diseases, etc.

Mr. Flagg commenced to explain in detail the manner of making the experiments, but stopped at the end of number two. A motion prevailed to appoint a committee of five to perfect the details of the report.

The convention adjourned for the purpose of visiting the Riverside.

ST. JOHNS, N. B.

The Coming Race.

ST. JOHNS, August 25.—The Tyne crew have decided to row in the Halifax race with Kelly as stroke, Bright No. 2, Chambers No. 3, and Percy bow.

INQUEST RESUMED.

The inquest on Renforth's body was resumed this morning. Jno. J. Walton, of the Newcastle *Chronicle*, deposed: After Renforth was placed in bed, Kelly, Percy and Chambers being also present, I asked Repforth what was the matter, "have you had a fit." He said, "Off no, it's not a fit, I'll tell you all." Afterwards he breathed very hard and became slightly delirious. Brandy was administered, which gave him temporary relief. Shortly before death he spoke again, saying, "Oh, my poor wife." "Poor Harry," (meaning Kelly); from came to his mouth with mucus, when he changed his color, his jaws set, and he was dead. Witness stated that Renforth was an excitable man, of temperate habits, but when overexcited was subject to apoplectic fits. Renforth said to Kelly, when first attacked in the boat, "Oh, Harry, I have had something given me." The examination has not yet been concluded.

TIME OF THE PARIS CREW.

The official time of the Paris crew was thirty-nine minutes and twenty seconds.

CINCINNATI.

Railroad Sale Set Aside.

CINCINNATI, August 25.—Judge Hagan this morning granted the motion setting aside the sale of the Cincinnati and Dayton Tunnel Railway, and dismissed the receiver under a scheme of capitalization issued by the Secretary of State to the aforesaid Company. The effect of this decision is favorable to John C. Fremont, and parties residing in Kentucky, and the Great Eastern Railway, who are here in the interest of that road by way of the tunnel under Walnut Hill.

DESTRUCTIVE STORM

A telegram from Crestline reports a heavy storm there yesterday afternoon of wind, hail and rain. Trees and houses were blown down, and the engine house of the Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad was completely wrecked.

DROWNED.

Edward Breeder, a well-known citizen, was accidentally drowned last night by stepping off a wharf boat at the Fifth street landing.

Rain fell here all last night and this forenoon.

TEXAS.

Trouble Among Officials.

BROWNSVILLE, August 19, via INDIANOLA, August 24.—Woods, whom Governor Davis appointed health officer of Brazos Santiago, was fined by Judge Davis for attempting to exercise the functions of his office in defiance of injunctions of the Court. The fine was fixed at one hundred dollars, which Woods refused to pay, and was imprisoned. Gov. Davis disregards the order of the Court, and insists that Woods shall assume the position. The police will obey the direction of the Governor unless Woods' illness should prevent him from assuming the office. A proclamation of martial law is anticipated.

INSPECTION RESISTED.

On the 12th a lot of hides crossed from Matamoris in bond, when the State Inspector attempted to inspect them, for the purpose of finding stolen bonds, but the Collector resisted and called on the military. A guard was furnished and inspection prevented; but the State officials afterward seized the hides at Brazos. The Collector refers the question to the Treasury Department.

MRS. WHARTON.

Is She Insane?—Her Early Life.

The Baltimore *American* says: The following letter was received at the *American* office a few days since from a lady friend of Mrs. Wharton. We give it for what the reader may consider it worth:

PHILADELPHIA, August 20, 1871.

Much interest having been manifested throughout the entire country on the possible guilt of Mrs. Wharton, I have thought some account gathered from persons who knew her intimately as Ellen Nugent might gratify public curiosity and throw, at the same time, some light upon the causes leading to the crimes with which she stands charged with having perpetrated.

Mrs. Wharton was the daughter of a French gentleman of superior education and reputed wealth, who was, with his family, long a resident of Norristown, Pa. Mr. Nugent was generally esteemed for his elegant manners, and for his graceful and profuse hospitality. He had been married and had lost his first wife before coming to Norristown, and nothing whatever was known of the mother of his oldest children, although rumor asserted that she had been a quadroon. This report took rise from the extreme darkness and mulatto tint visible in the complexions of the children by the first wife. Although they had no other foundation for their belief, the people of Norristown at first refused to associate with his family, and for several years they were virtually tabooed by what was called the best society of the place. Few caste prejudices, however, can withstand great wealth, when such wealth is judiciously expended in propitiating or overcoming them, and after a time the "best society" of Norristown became aware that visitors to the Nugents were entertained with profusion and elegance. This discovery opened their eyes to the fact that the Nugents were not very dark after all, and that perhaps the mulatto tint observable in them was due rather to French than African blood. And so society, in its usual graceful and generous manner, took them up and made pets of them all and a belle of Ellen.

The father, being tender and indulgent to all his children, was especially so towards Ellen, and supplied her munificently with the means of keeping up a grand appearance in the aristocratic and exclusive circles which she so gracefully adorned. So lavish was she in attire and expenditure that the report soon spread abroad that she would be heiress to immense wealth, that her father was a second Girard, &c., &c.

This report drew around a crowd of eager admirers, and she was soon surrounded by a bevy of suitors, all ready to go to the death for a smile of encouragement from her lips.

Yet, even while the idol of her father and the centre of attraction to a score of honorable men, Ellen Nugent was in the habit of perpetrating frauds and indulging in practices which would, had she been a poor girl, have consigned her to a prison cell. Being the child of wealth and the petted darling of society, however, and by exposure nor loss of position followed her delinquencies. Her failings were by common consent hushed up, or, at worst, furnished a little gossip amongst those who had become cognizant of them. Indeed, some of her escapades were so reckless as to indicate that it was scarcely possible to believe the brain which conceived and executed them to have been in a sane condition—mental aberation, one would think, could alone have prompted them.

She was in the habit of spending the greater part of her time with friends in this city. Most of those whose guests she was knew her "peculiarities," but were willing, for the sake of her charming company, to overlook them. On one occasion, while sojourning with a prominent family of this city, she asked her hostess to accompany her upon a shopping expedition, exhibiting a large roll of notes, which her father had given her for the purchase of her winter outfit. The lady accompanied her, and as she assisted in the selection of silks, velvets and other expensive material, but was some what surprised when a few months later the bill for goods the purchased by Ellen was sent in to her husband, as having been contracted by herself. The trouble Mr. Nugent was informed of the matter, and at once liquidated the bill. Whilst upon a visit to the same friends shortly after she called upon a gentleman, who was acquainted with her host, and represented to him that her entertainers were greatly straitened in circumstances, and had sent her to ask him for a loan of a few hundred dollars. The gentleman applied to, rather doubting the representations of Miss Ellen, put her off with some excuse until he could inquire if the money was indeed needed by his friend. Of course the whole matter was discovered to be a pure fabrication, but upon being asked for an explanation, Ellen exhibited no discomfiture whatever, but laughed the whole affair off as "a joke."

For a long time articles were being missed at the houses she visited before suspicion alighted upon Miss Nugent. In one instance circumstances indicated that she had appropriated the missing property, and during a temporary absence her trunks were opened, and a perfect museum of stolen property was discovered therein, articles for the most part which could never be of the slightest use to her. Upon going to her trunks after the stolen goods had been removed and restored to their respective owners she manifested neither the smallest confusion nor mortification, but without voluntary remark or explanation proceeded to set in order her belongings. She stayed the longer this time she had laid out with these friends, and the circumstance seemed neither to impair her pleasure nor cheerfulness in the slightest degree.

We have been told that she would spend hundreds of dollars for costly laces which she would bestow on the servants of the houses she visited as liberally as though they had been cheap cotton fabrics, thus wasting large sums in making presents to people of inferior station, articles of which they knew neither the value nor the use.

She was very fond of playing practical jokes, and utterly careless as to the damage she inflicted upon property or feelings in having her fun.

The most innocent of these jokes of which we have heard was the pinning up on a bitter, cold, winter night, of the overcoat of a visitor so that he could not possibly wear it home, and was obliged to brave the inclemency of the weather without it, she having used a whole paper of pins upon it. On another occasion she prevailed upon one of her admirers to kneel at her feet under some pretence, and then sprinkled over a new and expensive coat a bottle of assafœtida.

Her reckless behavior gave great pain to her family, and when at home she became the object of unceasing care and vigilance. Becoming disgusted by this surveillence, she resolved to leave home for good and all, and determined to marry. She had three suitors whom she favored about equally, and to these three she wrote on the same day, telling each if they would meet her at a certain hotel which she named she would marry them there and then. The announcement was so sudden that each gentleman doubted his good fortune, and in turn called upon the lady's bosom friend to know if she thought Ellen serious, or if this was only a practical joke. After the lady had seen the notes addressed to all of them by Miss Nugent, she made each aware of the fact that they were deceived. One gentleman went off in dudgeon, whilst the others had resolved to wait upon Miss Nugent together and demand an explanation of her conduct. Accordingly they—Mr. Wharton and another—proceeded to the hotel indicated in her note. Although apparently surprised to see them in company, she put a bold face upon the matter and tried to pass it off as a joke. This would not answer, and a stormy scene was the consequence. Overcome by wounded affection and mortification, Mr. Wharton fell fainting upon the floor, when she calmly stepped over his senseless body and left the room. After helping to carry to bed Mr. Wharton, his rival left him to recover his composure. This he did, and sent for the lady of his love. Mr. Wharton was so urgent in his entreaties that she would become his wife that she agreed to marry him as soon as the clergyman and bridesmaids were ready, and they were married that very day. The match, notwithstanding the circumstances that preceded it, turned out, it is said, most happily, and during the lifetime of her devoted husband no stigma rested upon the fair fame of Mrs. Wharton. It may be that his death, and the sorrow occasioned by that painful event, developed the insanity latent in her nature. It may be proper here to state that her father more than once during her girlhood applied to physicians for authority to have her confined in an insane asylum, her pranks and vagaries having destroyed his happiness and impaired his fortune. Although medical men believed her brain to be somewhat affected, they could not pronounce her mad, her conversation being intelligent, her wit keen, and her deportment in society unexceptionable. All her friends, however, regarded her as *morally irresponsible*, and glossed over her peccadillos because of this belief.

Mrs. Wharton may be a criminal, but if she be, she is doubtless an insane one. No other theory will account for her peculiar actions; and the fact that the friends of her youth condemned her offences because of her supposed insanity should go far towards inducing a jury to examine carefully but conscientiously all testimony that may be offered in proof of mental disease as opposed to voluntary crime. If it could be proved that she inherited from her mother African blood, this should tell greatly in favor of the insanity plea, as it is a well known fact that the issue of the quadroon and white are more liable than others to become insane. This at least has been so frequently asserted that observation has compelled a recognition of its truth.

M.

The Religious Excitement in Germany.

The Berlin correspondent of the London *Daily News* writes, under date of August 6th:

The movement among the Catholics in the eastern half of the Prussian monarchy against what they call "Neo-Catholicism," namely, the doctrine of Infallibility, grows increasing from day to day. It has now reached the Polish-speaking population of the Upper Silesia. A priest whose name is Kaminski, has given the signal of revolt near Kattowitz. That place is in the immediate neighborhood of the spot, where the Ronge movement took its start twenty-five years ago, which has cost the Catholic Church in Germany such a large number of adherents, and led to the establishment of the German Catholic communities and the free religious associations, which reject all distinctive creeds and seek truth solely in science. The Bishop has driven Kaminski from his church, but the latter has secured a chapel close by, which is described as being thronged whenever he preaches. The lay authorities have refused to disturb him, or to prevent him calling himself the legitimate Catholic parish priest. They treat him still as a man in holy orders, entitled to administer the sacraments. This looks very much like a mortal blow given to the Neo-Catholics in that district, probably the most densely peopled in Europe.

The major excommunication which the Bishop of Ermeland has hurled against Professor Dollinger, at Braunsberg, inspires the threat of minor excommunication against all Catholics who continue to keep up merely social intercourse with the excommunicated person. It is now easy to see that this, which formerly was such a formidable weapon of the Church of Rome, in our time and in a country of mixed creeds, has become a two-edged sword, as likely to wound him who uses it as him against whom it is used. Dr. Wollmann continuing to teach at the school, under the protection of the civil power, the boys at that school as well as their parents, who do not withdraw them, are already liable to be excommunicated, and, as it would appear, have been made to understand this. The head master and the other teachers in the school are in the same predicament.

Sensible of this danger, for danger it is still considered by many of them, they too, like the doctor himself, have begun to apply for help to the press and the civil power. One of them, in a letter containing much close reasoning, wants to know how the prohibition of all intercourse with a public officer, designated as such by the recognition of the authorities, agrees with the established law rendering the excitation to hatred and contempt of public functionaries in the discharge of their duties a penal offence.

The only thing that could have saved Catholicism in Germany would have been a Council of the German Catholic Bishops, solemnly pronouncing the severance of the German Church from that of Rome, and entering upon new treaties with the German Government. But of this no one is easy to predict: a generation hence Catholicism in Germany will be dead and buried.

Daring Highway Robbery—A Brave Woman Captures a Thief.

The New York *Tribune* says: Horace Barnes, living at the Ashland House, attended a surprise party in Harlem on Tuesday evening, accompanied by Miss Sarah Harrington. They returned to the city about 1 A. M., by the Third avenue Railroad, and left the car at Twenty third street. A number of men on the rear platform pushed against Mr. Barnes as he was stepping from the car, and separated him from the lady. She called out to him to look out for his watch. He heeded the warning, but his hands were grasped by one of the rowdies while another of them took his watch worth $250. The one who had stolen the watch ran up Third avenue, followed closely by Mr. Barnes. The chase was unsuccessful, however, as the thieves turned a side street and eluded pursuit. Meanwhile one of the thieves was running down Second avenue, followed by Miss Harrington. She caught up with him in Second street, near Second avenue, and seized the lapel of his coat. He made violent efforts to escape, and finally fired a revolver at her, the ball grazing her head, and striking a lamp post on the opposite side of the avenue. Officer Cotter of the Eighteenth Precinct heard the shot fired, and, hastening to the spot, found Miss Harrington still clinging desperately to the thief. The prisoner was taken to the Station House, where he gave the name of George Summers, and was found to have a bunch of skeleton keys. He was brought before Justice Ledwith, at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, and committed for trial at the Court of General Sessions.

An Error by Telegraph.

The London *Court Circular* relates the following anecdote respecting a noble lady:

During the army bill debate her noble husband, who is as proud and fond of her as he should be, was just about to rise and deliver a violent attack upon something or somebody, when a telegram was put into his hands. He read it, turned pale and quitted the House, called a cab, drove to the Charing Cross station and went to Dover, and was no more heard of until the next day, when he returned to his own home, and to his first inquiry was told that the Countess was in her own room. He hastened to her, and a terrific row ensued, the exact words of which no one knows but themselves. At last, however, he burst out, "Then what did you mean by your telegram?" "Mean? What I said of course. What are you talking about?" "Read it for yourself," returned the still unappeased husband. She did read: "I flee with Mr. —— to Dover straight. Pray for me." For a moment she was startled, but then burst into a hearty fit of laughter. "Most delightful telegraph people. No wonder you are out of your mind. I telegraphed simply, I tea with Mrs. —— in Dover street. Stay for me." His Lordship was so savage at the laugh he had raised against himself, that he was at first inclined to make a Parliamentary question of it, but listening to more judicious advice refrained.

Not Sick—but Twenty Years in Bed.

Among the recent deaths in Germany (says the *Pall Mall Gazette*) there is announced that of a man whose character and career supplies a curious commentary on the principle of "hereditary genius"—the eldest son of Wilhelm von Humboldt. He had in common with his father and uncle both name and wealth, besides this absolutely nothing. He was all his life long—and a long life of seventy-five years it was—what is called in Germany a "sonderling," which in his case meant rather more than our "queer fish." Among the various feats whereby he laid claim to distinction among his contemporaries must be reckoned his spending his last twenty years or so exclusively in bed, although endowed with the most vigorous health, and not even being able to impair it by this long-drawn-out freak. As to the rest of his career, all that can be said of this small scion of a great house is that he was proprietor of the estate of Ottmachau, in Silesia, a very fine and large property, which had been given to his father as reward for his services to the Prussian State. Also that his death took place in Berlin, and that he was buried at Regel, the sepulcher of his great namesakes.

STEAM engines to the value of £939,026 were exported from Great Britain during the six months ending June 30.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

THE CAPITAL.

Indian Affairs.

CENSUS REPORT.

Imitation Cigar Stamps.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The Weather Report.

WASHINGTON, August 25, 1871.

INTERESTING TO CIGAR DEALERS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue decides that the Revenue law will not reach the case of cigar dealers who use imitation imported stamps, upon domestic cigars. He says unless importers receive protection from the courts, nothing can be done without additional legislation by Congress.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Acting Secretary of the Interior to-day received, via Santa Fe, the following dispatch from Vincent Colyer, dated Fort Craig, New Mexico, August 20th: I arrived here this morning and expect to leave for the Camp Apache on Tuesday. A party of Apaches arrived yesterday at Canada, Alimosa county, in sixty days, from Cochez's band. They report him in the Senora Mountains. His band has been scattered and six killed by Mexican scouts. The Mexican government is offering a large bounty for Apache scalps. Cocheze is killing his horses for food. The Apaches are in lamentation. The story is given for what it is worth.

The following is also received from Colyer, and dated Canada, Alimosa county, August 23d: I arrived here yesterday, and found nearly all the Indians scattered from the agency from fear of an attack threatened by the miners at the Rio Mine, New Mexico. I hope to gather them in here soon. The Indian agent is absent. The Kiowa Indians at Fort Sill, on the 11th inst., brought in thirty-eight mules and one horse, which, with two retained at a former delivery, make up the forty-one killed or driven off by Satanta some time ago, and for which a demand had been made upon the tribe. The mules were of good quality and accepted by the agent. Tatom, who then had a talk with the Indians, told them the Eagle Head, Fast Bear and Big Bow chiefs, who accompanied Satanta on his raid, would not be recognized as chiefs, but they would look be arrested unless it was ordered to be done from Washington, and provided the Kiowas made no more raids, in which case those chiefs and any others who engaged in raids, would be arrested and tried by civil law. No chief hereafter engaged in a raid would be recognized as a chief, but Kicking Bird and Poor Bear would be called upon to nominate their successors, who, if approved by the agent, would then be recognized as chiefs. He assured them that the whites desired to live at peace with the Indians, and pointed out the advantages the latter would derive from being at peace. Kicking Bird, in behalf of the Kiowas, replied: We want to cease raiding and depredating on the white people, and hereafter follow the example of the Caddo Indians, who have long been on the white man's road. As evidence of our good intentions, we have brought the mules as required of us, and now we want you to write strong appeals to the officers at Washington for the release of Satanta and Big Tree, who, we think, have now suffered enough, and then everything will be right.

THE CENSUS.

From advance sheets of the census it appears that the population of the various States and Territories, as officially and finally revised at the Census Office, is as follows: Alabama, 996,992; Arizona, 9,658; Arkansas, 484,471; California, 560,247; Colorado, 39,864; Connecticut, 537,454; Dakota, 14,181; Delaware, 125,015; District of Columbia, 13,15; Florida, 187,748; Georgia, 1,184,109; Idaho, 14,060; Illinois, 2,539,891; Indiana, 1,65,637; Iowa, 1,191,792; Kansas, 364,399; Kentucky, 1,321,011; Louisiana, 726,915; Maine, 626,915; Maryland, 780,894; Massachusetts, 1,457,354; Michigan, 1,184,059; Minnesota, 439,706; Mississippi, 827,422; Missouri, 1,721,295; Montana, 20,595; Nebraska, 122,000; Nevada, 42,491; New Hampshire, 31,835; New Jersey, 906,096; New Mexico, 91,874; New York, 4,382,759; North Carolina, 1,071,361; Ohio, 2,665,200; Oregon, 90,923; Pennsylvania, 3,521,791; Rhode Island, 217,353; South Carolina, 705,606; Tennessee, 1,258,520; Texas, 818,579; Utah, 86,786; Vermont, 333,359; Virginia, 1,225,165; Washington Territory, 23,955; West Virginia, 442,014; Wisconsin, 1,054,670; Wyoming Territory, 9,118. Population of the States and Territories, 38,555,983.

THE WEATHER.

The barometer has continued to fall during the day over the Middle and Atlantic States with increasing southerly winds. An area of low pressure has developed from Ohio to Arkansas and Missouri. The barometer has fallen on the Gulf and rapidly in Northern Florida. No reports have been received since Thursday afternoon from lower Florida, but there is evidence of the existence of a cyclone central near St. Augustine.

Probabilities.—The barometer will probably rise from Lake Superior to Maine, but will continue low south of that region, with local storms to-night and on Saturday from Iowa and Arkansas to New Jersey, and of special severity in the Ohio valley, south eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey. The Florida cyclone will probably on Saturday move over Southern Georgia, with increasing easterly winds on the south Atlantic coast.

PATENTS EXTENDED.

The Commissioner of Patents to-day extended the following patents: Thomas J. Chubb of, New York, for separating ore; George C. Dolph, of West Andover, O., for mowing machines; James A. Wallous, of Green Springs, Ohio, apparatus for supporting eaves and troughs; and refused the application of Andrew Dillman, of Joliet, Ill., for an extension of patent for a corn sheller.

MINNESOTA.

Northern Pacific Railroad.

ST. PAUL, August 25.—A military expedition is now fitting out at St. Paul, which will have the double object of escorting the engineers of the Northern Pacific Railroad while making the final location of the line through western Dakotah and eastern Montana, and of repressing any hostile demonstrations of the Sioux Indians in the Yellowstone Valley. The expedition will consist of seven companies of infantry, four hundred and twenty men, four rifled guns, twenty two mounted Indian scouts, twenty-five members of the Northern Pacific Engineer Corps and seventy teamsters and Government employes, making a total of about six hundred men. The troops will be commanded by General Whistler, and the engineering party will be in charge of General T. L. Rasser, formerly of Confederate cavalry fame, now Chief Engineer of the Dakotah division of the Northern Pacific Railroad. The expedition will leave Fort Rice on the Upper Missouri on September 6th, and will be absent from that point sixty or seventy days. The latest survey of the railroad line through Dakotah, crossing the Missouri at the mouth of Heart river, wholly avoids the bad lands east of the Missouri, and traverses a fertile prairie country the entire distance.

Injunction Refused.

ST. LOUIS, August 25.—Judge Lindley to-day refused to grant the injunction applied for yesterday to enjoin the sale of the North Missouri Railroad. The sale will therefore take place to-morrow.

The County Court this afternoon ordered its counsel to take steps to protect its interests in the matter of the sale of the North Missouri Railroad to-morrow, by notifying purchasers at said sale of the claim of the county, that the second mortgage is invalid and was executed without authority of law and that purchasers of the road subject themselves to the legal equitable rights of the company as stockholders in said corporation.

NEW YORK.

Interesting Legal Question—The Italian Celebration—Loss of the Steamship Lodona—Council Meeting Announced—Trinity Church Property—The Starbuck Explosion—A Protest—Another Boiler Explosion—Horace Greeley Displeased—New Telegraph Cables—Verdict Rendered in the Westfield Investigation.

NEW YORK, August 25, 1871.

INTERESTING LEGAL QUESTION.

A special dispatch from Washington says that an interesting legal question is before the Postmaster General's Department arising out of an application made by detectives for three letters lately received at Council Bluffs postoffice, bearing addresses of fictitious names, and which were returned to the Dead Letter Office. The detectives state that the letters will afford a clue to the counterfeiting operations at Council Bluffs, where a large gang of counterfeiters have been arrested, but the Postmaster General says the delivery of letters sent to the Dead Letter Office is unauthorized.

THE ITALIAN CELEBRATION.

The celebration in honor of Italian unity took place to-day. The procession moved from Fourteenth street shortly after ten o'clock. A drizzling rain was then falling, which in half an hour became a perfect deluge, accompanied by frequent peals of thunder. The procession marched to City Hall, with no interference or disturbance. The procession marched down the Bowery, passed City Hall and proceeded up Broadway to Fourteenth street, where it was disbanded.

The procession as it ended presented a sorry spectacle despite the cheering of the processionists and inspiring strains of the musicians. The triumphal car, which bore "Roma Antiqua," was almost a wreck. Its canopy had been carried away by one of the telegraph wires along the Bowery, and the whole structure rocked to and fro like a weathercock. The pedestrians in the parade were besmeared with mud and soaked with rain. Some surprise was manifested at the non-appearance of the militia regiments invited to attend. When the procession disbanded, numerous cars were in waiting to convey all who wished to go to Sulzer's East River Park, where the remainder of the day will be spent in festivities of different kinds, including an address by Signor Corradi, singing the national hymns, sack racing, etc. In addition to the festivities, it is intended to present Signor Nestori Corradi, President of the General Committee of the Italian Celebration, with a valuable gold medal, as a token of Brooklyn's esteem, in admiration of his noble qualities and the great good he has done in this country for the cause of Italian Unity.

The celebration of Italian unity closed to night with a festival at Sultser's Park. Signor Corradi delivered an elaborate address. A poem was read and speeches made by General Franz Siegel and Colonel Signaigo, of Memphis. No attempt was made to interfere with the proceedings, and everything passed off quietly.

VERDICT RENDERED.

The following is the verdict of the Brooklyn coroner's jury in regard to the Brooklyn victims of the Westfield disaster: "That the jury find that the fireman and other employes of the boiler of the steamer Westfield, owned and controlled by the Staten Island Railroad Company, at the dock at the foot of Whitehall, in the city, county and State of New York, on the thirteenth day of July, 1871, that said boiler was defective in its construction, worn out by use, and invited human destruction; and we find that Jacob H. Vanderbilt, President of said Staten Island Railroad Company, John H. Matthew, United States Inspector, James H. Brapted, Superintendent of said Staten Island Railroad Company, and Henry Robson, Engineer of said company, are responsible for the use of said defective boiler and the consequences of its use, and should be held responsible for the deaths of the aforesaid persons." Coroner Whitehill will cause the arrest of the parties whom the jury held responsible for the accident.

LOSS OF THE STEAMSHIP LODONA.

C. H. Mallory & Co., agents of the Southern Steamship Line, received last evening a dispatch from St. Augustine, Florida, announcing the total wreck of the steamer Lodona, seventy-five miles from that place, and a loss of twenty of her crew. The survivors are the captain's son, first and second mates, chief engineer, first and second assistants, four sailors and a mess boy. The Lodona sailed from this port for New Orleans on Saturday, the 12th inst., and was undoubtedly wrecked in the gale of the 16th inst. She was an iron steamer, about eight hundred tons burden. Her cargo was a full one of assorted merchandise, amounting in value to at least $200,000. It is doubtless a total loss. The Lodona was insured. Among the owners are John Jewett and Sons, of this city, and Captain H. B. Hovey, her commander. The latter was formerly connected with the London line of packets.

HORACE GREELEY DISPLEASED.

Horace Greeley is displeased at the charges accusing the members of the Union Republican Association with being influenced by Tammany, and at the statements of the apposing Republican city organization that the bolting of the *Tribune* has hurt the party, and says that the *Tribune* is believed to have upheld the Tammany plunderers or injured Republican interests. The proper way is to vote its friends out at the next State Convention. But whatever may be done, Greeley is for the party, even though his ability to serve the cause be diminished by the follies of opposing factionists.

BOILER EXPLOSION.

The steamship Carrie bursted her boiler, August 11th, near New Brighton, Staten Island. The engineer was badly scalded. The public was kept in ignorance about this explosion till yesterday, when the old boiler was replaced by a new one, and an information made in the case by the engineer. It is said the boiler was recently inspected by Government Inspector Mathews.

A PROTEST.

At a meeting of the Local Union Republican Association last evening, a protest was made against the Custom House interference with Republican organizations, whether in New Orleans or New York, declaring that the Republican interests demanded a change of heads in the Federal departments in both cities.

TRINITY CHURCH PROPERTY.

The dispute about the Trinity Church property promises to be revived. The Anneke Jans people now say that they have discovered further evidence of their claim to the property, and are arising the means for the commencement of a new suit.

THE STARBUCK EXPLOSION.

Inspector E. Platt Stratton, who was charged with manslaughter in the third degree by the Coroner's jury in the Starbuck explosion investigation, surrendered himself and was released on $5,000 bail.

COUNCIL MEETING.

A meeting of Common Council on city accounts is announced for Monday next. The Chamber of Commerce and civic bodies are invited to attend.

NEW TELEGRAPH CABLES.

The West India and Panama Telegraph cables have been successfully laid to the islands of St. Lucia and Barbadoes.

ARRIVED.

The steamer Rhine, from Bremen, has arrived.

MEMPHIS.

Trial of Murderers.

MEMPHIS, August 25.—The preliminary trial of Wynn Cannon for shooting Had Morse was resumed to day. Owing to the nature of the evidence adduced, the magistrate cancelled his bond and remanded him to jail.

The trial of Reuben Jones for killing Pat Cavanaugh yesterday, was commenced.

COLUMBUS.

**M

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1871.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

STATE.

AUDITOR GENERAL,
DAVID STANTON, of Beaver Co.

SURVEYOR GENERAL,
ROBT. B. BEATH, of Schuylkill Co.

COUNTY.

STATE SENATORS:
JAMES L. GRAHAM.
MILES S. HUMPHREYS.
ASSEMBLY:
First District—JAMES TAYLOR.
Second District—M. EDWARDS.
Third District—JOHN GILFILLAN.
D. N. WHITE.
H. K. SAMPLE.
J. W. BALLANTINE.
ALEX. MILLAR.
COMMISSIONER—HENRY WARNER.
DIRECTORS OF THE POOR—JAMES SCOUGHTON.
SURVEYOR—ROBERT CLUGSTON.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR—J. G. MURRAY.

BONDS at Frankfort, 95@96¼c.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 48¼.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112¼@112¾.

THE Democrats go through the farce of nominating delegates to a county convention to-day.

"OUR INVITED GUEST" is what the *Golden Age* calls the cholera. Will the health officers of our cities see the point of this joke in time to withdraw the invitation? We hope so.

PARIS is to celebrate the anniversary of the French Republic to-morrow a week. A military procession is to be the grand feature of the day. We imagine that Paris by this time should be loth to look at soldiers.

WE will venture to assert that there is not a journal in the United States that claims to hold decent position, that crowds more errors,—typographical, orthographical and grammatical—into its columns, than does our thin skinned and sickly contemporary, the *Post*. Inasmuch as most of its readers do not know the English language they can bear with the blunders that are so shocking to educated people.

WE ACKNOWLEDGE the receipt of a neatly printed pamphlet of 63 pages, from the Baltimore *Sun* press, giving the full history of the formal opening of the P., W. & B. Railroad, together with the speeches made at the recent banquet given to the Baltimore excursion party on the occasion by our city. The pamphlet was issued by the railway authorities and in good shape will preserve the history of an occasion full of interest to our people.

THE New York oligarchy has declared against the freedom of the press. The *Times* was fearless and told the truth concerning the ring, and it is to be punished. It is not a question of justice with the New York Ald-rmen, they bound and gagged that blind goddess long ago, it is vengeance. At first it was doubtful whether their respect for expediency might not restrain them, but the [illegible] kept boiling until it burst all bounds with a long screech which seems to say: "Revenge! no matter how it hurts the party."

WE TAKE the following generous and flattering notice of our own journal from the *American Manufacturer*; and while thanking the gentlemanly conductors of that journal for the compliment, we also acknowledge the kindness of the *Chronicle* in republishing and endorsing it. To merit the good opinion of our neighbors and contemporaries is a matter of congratulation to us, and to the best of our ability we shall ever strive to retain their respect and that of our friends and readers. The *Manufacturer* says:

One of the oldest, most reliable, and ably managed papers in this city is the GAZETTE. To all who desire to obtain a truthful record of passing events, or who want a journal that can be taken into the family and read by the fireside without dread of pruriency, or scandal-monging, we can cheerfully commend the journal in question. From the first day of its publication, the GAZETTE has been noted as a staunch conservator of public morals. Its record as a tariff journal is next to none. Its market reports are full and reliable, while all its departments are marked by energy, freshness and ability.

THE NEW DEPARTURE makes various impressions upon different members of the effete party. Those who depart are, like the chameleon, fond of a change, though unlike that curious beast, they have gotten tired of living on air. Those who do not depart are like the leopard and object to changing their spots. These latter are apt to take a very bilious view of things, owing, doubtless, to their lack of exercise. The Louisville *Ledger*, one of the most dyspeptic of the lot, makes use of the following language in a recent leader upon the "Progressive Policy:"

If it is accepted as a mere policy—for mere effect—it would, to say the least of it, be a base insincerity, which if understood must lose us the best men of our party. If it is accepted as a principle, and in good faith, the Democracy must lose its thousands who may not choose, thus to constitute the rear ranks of Radicalism. So, after all, it but disorganizes the party, and by its varied departures and policy set for everything, like the old Whig party, forsaking its land marks in the same way for power, the Democratic party goes down by it, a wreck of its own folly, obsolete, and a thing of the past.

A MOST REMARKABLE DOCUMENT has perished in France The Archi-episcopal palace at Bourges was destroyed by fire, and at the same time, all of its various manuscripts and priceless literary curiosities. Among these, in spite of the general brilliancy of the treasures, one shone out brighter than all. This was the death warrant of Jesus Christ. For many centuries this has been regarded as an authentic relic, and, whether it were so or not, it had concentrated upon it so many awestricken looks, so much of the reverence of ages, that even the most skeptical can not help regretting that it should have been lost. For several centuries it has been the property of the family of Latour D,Auvergne, by whom it had been placed, for safe keeping, in the Archi-episcopal palace. The warrant is said to have read as follows:

"Jesus of Nazareth of the House of Judah, found guilty of disturbance and rebellion against the divine power of Tiberius Augustus, Emperor of Rome, condemned for this *lese majeste*, by the Judge Pontius Pilate, and with the approval of our Governor Herod, imperial representative in Judea, to die on the cross, shall suffer death to-morrow morning, the 23 day of the Ides of March on the common place of execution, accompanied by one company of the Praetorian guard. The so called King of the Jews shall be led out of the Strunium gate. All public officers and subjects of the Emperor are herewith commanded to lend a helping hand in this execution."

"Jerusalem, on the 22nd day of the Ides of March, in the year of Rome 783."

AND now America is to rejoice shortly in the presence of a real prince of most royal blood. The Prince Alexis representing our sweet cousin country Russia, is to make his bow in New York Society about the middle of next month. That he will receive a warm and cordial greeting of welcome cannot be doubted. He is a direct representative of a great nation that in more ways than one has ever demonstrated its genuine friendship for the United States. In cloud and sunshine Russia has been our most faithful friend and it is but mete and proper that we should accord the illustrious coming guest a reception at once both grand and genuine. Alexis is the third son of the reigning Czar of Russia, Alexander II. He was born on the 23 of January, 1850, and is consequently a little over twenty-one years of age. He is said to be strikingly handsome; in fact, he is considered very like his illustrious grandfather, the late Czar Nicholas, who, in his day, was not only the grandest-looking sovereign, but was called the handsomest man in Europe. Prince Alexis has been carefully educated at the Imperial Palace at St. Petersburg, and is spoken of by his tutors as an apt scholar. He is also represented as being a bright, intelligent, young man, thoroughly devoted to his profession as an officer in the Russian navy, in which, it is said, his own abilities, even were he not of the blood imperial, would have secured him exalted rank, notwithstanding his extreme wealth.

THE city of New York seems to be fast approaching to the extreme of depravity. Sarah was once pretty far gone down the hill, but Jonah came, told the people of their sins, and they repented. The New York *Times* has been playing the role of Jonah very successfully of late in New York, but the people don't seem to repent. However, we shall see when election day comes. In the mean time the city is in a terrible condition. On one evening, for instance, a man named Dorsey killed himself and wife; a man named Coyle flung his boy in the river and then jumped in himself; a boy named Flynn tried to kill himself; an eight year old boy named Barclay was stabbed in the back by a nine year old boy named Walton; Mrs. General Sherman and a Mr. Stewart, her escort, were assailed, the lady's clothes were torn and the gentleman badly beaten as he [illegible] used in attempting to [illegible] from a river station to a stage; an East Indian named Chinot Rohm was stabbed and killed by James Lynch, an Irishman; a Mrs. James Riker and her children were attacked by two men, who after in vain attempting to commit a nameless outrage robbed them of their clothes; and a man named Ottis and a girl named Huston were fatally stabbed by a young fellow named Daly—a car driver. Mrs. Sherman is said to have said to her bruised and bleeding escort, upon reaching an omnibus, "this is a pleasant way the first city of the United States has of receiving strangers." Mr. Stewart replied that "so long as the city was governed by thieves, and the police force made up of roughs and rowdies, we could expect no better treatment."

WE GIVE PLACE to the following communication in difference to the high respectability of its authors, although citizens of equal character are accused of injustice and discourtesy. Between such it is both a private and public misfortune when quarrels arise. Local and neighborhood wranglings and estrangements are sure to be hurtful to all parties and apt to be ultimately regretted by all. We hope peace will be preserved in the good old First ward, Allegheny:

THE INSOLENCE OF OFFICE.

The First ward, of Allegheny, is very heavily taxed for school purposes, almost six times as much as some of the old wards of Pittsburgh. With this state of things existing, the astonishment and indignation of the taxpayers was great, on learning that at a meeting of the school board, held a month ago, whereat there was barely a quorum present, and without [illegible] information, they passed a resolution to build a new school house and to abandon the present house and eligibly situated lot. As the erection of a school house in these days involves the expenditure of from fifty to eighty thousand dollars, it naturally felt that the subject was of to grave a character to be passed without some effort to stay the rash proceedings. An energetic but respectful remoastrance was therefore quickly prepared and numerously signed, by those whose money was intended to be so needlessly squandered. This remonstrance was presented to the Board, at their meeting on Thursday evening last, at which time the undersigned tax payers went personally to the school house, and sent up their names to the Board, asking an interview. To our great surprise we were kept waiting for an hour and a half, in the lower hall, in the earlier part of which time one member, Ingham, left the meeting, making to us a personally insulting remark, as he passed out. Finally, two others of the Board, White and Pitcairn, went away also, passing us without deigning a word of explanation.

The Board was thus left without a quorum, and although the three remaining members met us like gentlemen, yet officially they could do nothing.

It now becomes a question whether the title of school director elevates men so greatly in the First ward as to make them irresponsible to their constituents, and whether insolence shall go unrebuked by the citizes of the ward. Our action was prompted by a sense of duty to ourselves and our fellow citizens; and we recognize no right in school directors to treat with disrespect, much less with insolence, such of their constituents as desire an official interview, when the subject so vitally affects their interest.

A. F. MARTHENS,
F. L. SNOWDEN,
MORRISON FOSTER.

P. S.—After the reading of remonstrance, although couched in respectful language and signed by many of the most respectable citizens of the ward, one member of the Board moved that it be thrown under the table while another demanded that it be burned.

PHYSICAL ERRORS.

Some time ago Wilkie Collins, in his novel called "Man and Wife," called the public attention to the fact that the stupendous muscular development common now to a certain degree, among young men, was not altogether desirable. The book attracted some notice at the time, appeared, and then, like other things, began to grow old. But the recent death of Renforth, the English oarsman, will doubtless again bring "Man and Wife" into notice. Renforth fell a victim to this renaissant passion for physical development. He was a great, powerful fellow, capable of much training and exertion, but he was not iron, and he found it out to his cost. The only wonder is that more of them do not succumb, and indeed, as it is, these athletes rarely live to be old.

Whilst we are writing of physical subjects, let us say a word about base ball. It is a fine, manly game, a little too rough and violent if carried to extremes, but still a good game—that is if it be conducted after the manner in which most of our Pittsburgh clubs are conducted. But we are most decidedly opposed to professional clubs. As an amusement and a pleasant, healthful exercise, the game is admirable; but as a means of livelihood or a trade we cannot advocate it. To become an expert, capable of commanding good wages, an immense amount of hard, bodily labor is necessary, more than to attain the same standard of excellence in any other trade, although base ball can be scarcely regarded as a useful industry. Young men waste a large part of the most valuable portions of their lives learning a useless accomplishment, and at the same time are losing the opportunity to learn something, else. Then when they are proficient, they are taken from place to place, their muscles, figures, strength and style are examined and criticized, and they are surrounded by the betting men and gamblers of each place they come to. Their social atmosphere becomes verv bad, and they are not always proof against their surroundings, in this respect showing their inferiority to the race horses on whose plane they have voluntarily placed themselves. This being our opinion, it is scarcely necessary for us to state that we are not of those people who regret that Pittsburgh has no professional base ball club. We have clubs enough to furnish respectable sport to our young men who may desire that sort of relaxation from their regular work, and to afford an opportunity for judicious muscular development without going into dangerous extremes.

REV. JOSEPH T. COOPER, D. D.

The following we find in the Philadelphia *Post* of Thursday. As Dr. Cooper has accepted the charge made vacant by death of Rev. Dr. Pressley, of Allegheny City, it will no doubt be gratifying to his members here, to read what is said of him where he is so well known:

A few days ago, at a meeting of the Philadelphia Presbytery of the United Presbyterian Church, the pastoral relations existing between the Third Church, Front street, above Jefferson, and the Rev. Joseph T. Cooper, D. D., were dissolved. Dr. Cooper has ministered to this congregation for a third of a century. His life as a pastor, was commenced with this church, then known as the Second Associate Presbyterian. The congregation has known no other pastor than Dr. Cooper, and the relations that have existed between pastor and people have ever been of the most harmonious and affectionate character. Indeed, we believe there are few instances in which the spirit of Christian love and forbearance has been so eminently exemplified as in the pastoral relations of Dr. Cooper with his congregation.

Dr. Cooper has been remarkably successful as a pastor, and from a congregation composed of five or six families he has raised several large and flourishing churches. The congregation known as the Sixth U. P. Church, whose place of worship is at Race and Twenty-third streets, and of which the late Thomas H. Beveridge, a young man of rare ability and promise, was the first pastor; the Ninth U. P. Church, at Hancock and Diamond streets, and the Seventh U. P. Church, Frankford, were organized through the efforts of Dr. Cooper and his congregation. These are now large and flourishing congregations.

Dr. Cooper has always been a close student, devoting himself exclusively to his work, and striving to keep pace with the progress of the times, that he might be the better enabled to labor with success in the Lord's vineyard. He is a man of remarkable industry, and has performed much literary labor outside of his pastoral duties. For over twenty years he edited the *Evangelical Repository*, a monthly religious magazine, and has also been connected as an editorial writer for over ten years with the *Christian Instructor*, a weekly newspaper published in this city. In addition to this he has added several volumes to our religious literature, one or two of which, devoted specially to juveniles, have had very wide circulation.

As a preacher, Dr. Cooper is earnest and forcible. He never approaches the sensational, and preaches for the edification of his audience, and not the glorification of himself. His earnestness is impressive, the arrangement of his sermons scholarly, his delivery fervent with little attempt at oratorical display. Dr Cooper would never answer as a preacher to "fashionable" Christians. He is too indifferent to the prejudices of men, and has too profound a deference for his high office to succeed in that line. He belongs to the smite-and spare-not order of the ministry and denounces sin and rebukes sinners, no matter how popular the sin or how exalted the sinner.

This pastoral dissolution has taken place in consequence of Dr. Cooper's election to the Professorship of Theology in the Theological Seminary of the United Presbyterian Church at Allegheny. He was previously chosen to this responsible place, but declined the position rather than part from his congregation. He was again called upon to assume the direction of the seminary, and has now signified his acceptance. The ties and associations of thirty-three years of Christian unity, such as have been enjoyed by this pastor and people, cannot be severed without a great mental struggle, and nothing but a stern sense of religious duty, and a zealous belief that the interests and progress of the church demand the sacrifice could have induced the separation.

Dr. Cooper will carry with him to his new field of labor, the earnest prayers of the severed congregation, and the respect and esteem of all who know him.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The question of the "Modifications of the Episcopacy," in the Methodist Episcopal Church, is vigorously discussed in the official and unofficial organs of the Church. Many of the articles of correspondents are, however, quite "chaffy," with a superabundance of a *species* of rhetoric, and a *scantness* of logic and points. It is refreshing to reproduce the sensible views of the venerable Dr. Paddock, a prominent minister in Western New York, which the Chicago *Advocate* says has the true old Wesivan opinion on this subject. The venerable Doctor argues there is but one order of Christian ministers, strictly speaking, and the distribution of its offices and functional duties, in view of the various wants of the Church, is a mere ecclesia-tical arrangement; an arrangement, however, fully sanctioned by apostic precedent. The setting apart of a man to do a particular work by the laying on of hands, may be necessary if the services of the same man are needed in another work, and would be just as much in order as it was in the first instance. The Doctor claims that to lay on hands at the ordination of deacons, elders, bishops, is not an acknowledgement of the doctrine of these orders in the High Church sense of the phrase; but simply because the end in view may be secured, namely, the edification of the Church, and will be most effectually promoted by such a formal classification of the ministry. Reference is then made to the habit of the Methodist Episcopal Church in receiving ministers from other denominations in this country and Europe, ordained by a single imposition of hands. But, he adds, these views of ministerial ordination supply no argument, so far as he could see, in favor of quadrennial Episcopates.

The first Congregational Church, Pittsfield, Massachusetts, on a recent Sabbath evening, devoted the time to singing twelve of the old familiar hymns, instead of the usual services. Dr. Todd, the pastor, gave a brief historical account of each hymn before it was sung. The audience was led by the organ only.

The clergy and laity of the Episcopal Church, Ohio, are to meet next month, to consult with reference to the proposed modifications of the baptismal service.

It said an American Catholic has vastly out-done everybody else in presents to the Pope, as the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of His Pontificate—gives about a quarter of a million of dollars.

The difficulties in the way of union between the Disciples, or Campbellites, and regular Baptists it is stated, is reduced to items: 1. The Disciples teach that the Holy Spirit operates through the Word, and the Baptists hold that the Holy Spirit operates directly on the sinner's heart. 2. Both bodies hold that the Holy Spirit does the work, disagreeing only as to how it is done. 3. Baptists teach that the penitent is pardoned before he is baptised, and the Disciples that he is not pardoned until after baptism.

The New York *Witness*, the new religious daily, claims a circulation of seven to eight thousand, which places it almost to the highest list of evening papers in New York. Most of the circulation is through newsboys at the ferries and in the principal streets

According to the annual report of the Missionary Board of the United Brethren Church, the receipts by the treasurer and branch treasurers, and to missionaries in the field, makes a total of ninety thousand, three hundred and thirty-four dollars. Of this sum, over thirty thousand is a permanent fund, part being available and part bearing interest. The mission work generally has been successful.

It is rarely the case that ministers are paid in advance for their labor, but such appears to be the fact by the Second Baptist church, Richmond, Virginia, that they pay their pastor's salary monthly in advance.

The sixty-second annual meeting of the American Board of Foreign Missions, will be held at Salem, Massachusetts, commencing in October. The annual sermon will be preached by Rev. Dr. Post, of St. Louis.

The *Western Catholic*, of Detroit, favors the most enlarged freedom of speech. It denounces those persons stating themselves Catholics at Ogdensburg, N. Y., who assaulted a lecturer, as "ruffians and rowdies," and the assault was the very best way to make his lectures popular.

Sabbath week the year of the American Missionary Association closes, which is the twenty-fifth anniversary of its general labors among the freedmen.

Rev. Phoebe A. Hannaford, in charge of a congregation in New England, in a letter to the *Christian Leader*, protests against the confounding of *free love* with woman suffrage, and repudiates such theories as are advanced by Mrs. Paulina Wright Davis.

A National Convention of Catholic Benevolent Societies is to be held at Louisville, Kentucky, in October next. The object of this General Convention is to advance the interests of the Catholic benevolent societies throughout the country.

It is well known that a large body of land was purchased near Long Branch, for the Ocean Grove Association of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a year or two ago, for camp-meeting purposes, and it is likely to become famous in view of its location, and great attractions as a summer resort by religious people. Several months ago an enterprising Methodist layman, James A. Bradley, Esq., of Brooklyn, purchased five hundred acres adjoining Ocean Grove camp ground, occupying all the mile and three quarters of wooded coast between Ocean Grove boundary and the gunning lands south of Long Branch, and named it "Asbury Park," after the first Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The ground used to be worthless, and cost the owner but little, to whom Mr. Bradley paid eighty thousand dollars, and it is said he could get double that sum for it now. He intends to name the twelve miles of streets and avenues winding through it after historic Methodist characters, and ornament the grove with their statues. At present its drives are all public, and President Grant's turnout and others from Long Branch may be frequently seen in its shady retreats.

A Convention of Elders of the United Presbyterian Church, and Presbyterian Church, took place in Wells county, Indiana, early in August. The following questions were discussed: What are the highest requisites to the faithful discharge of the duties of Ruling Elders? 2. Is it not the duty of Ruling Elders to visit the members of their congregation? 3. What power has the session in the absence of the pastor?

The Rev. Dr. Quint, of New Bedford, shows in a letter to the *Congregational*, that in one year the denomination lost one hundred ministers by their entering semi-ministerial occupations, or by downright secularizing.

PRACTICAL EDUCATION.

European Institutions for the Employment of Women.

Reform of individuals by education, involving moral, intellectual and, practical faculties, to which some valuable suggestions on "causes and remedies for social evils' called attention, is undoubtedly the only rational remedy for our social evils; but what we want at once is daily bread and daily comfort for those who wish to earn it, and do not know how, and never will be able to do it till "real schools" (schools for practical culture) have remodeled our instruction. England's noblest women a few years ago were arrousedby a similar case. An advertisement in the *Times* said as follows: "A young working woman died, according to the coroner's inquest, from overwork and insufficiency of food." Thomas Hood, decorating her grave-stone with his "Song of the Shirt," practical institutions were at once formed, of which every one has become flourishing and self-supporting, and therefore seem worthy of imitation in this country. They are as follows:

First—The milliner and dressmaking house is founded on shares. It contains every comfort for forty young ladies. They work, never longer than eight hours daily. A piano, a large library, instruction in different branches of science, gymnastic exercises and visitors fill their leisure time. Two French forewomen and two lady superintendents manage the business and the house. Their fifteen hundred customers, belonging to the highest ranks, are, at the same time, shareholders. The second year, 1867, when the writer visited London, gave a dividend of six per cent. to the shareholders, and after distributing $10,219 to the working women as their part on shares, a fund of $600 was left. The general behavior is excellent.

Second—The institutions for the employment of needle-women, especially established to abolish the middle men. There are seven of them. The largest and oldest only employs 350 women, while six other smaller ones altogether give work to 400 more. The women work socially in light, lofty rooms, with the best result. According to the annual report, wages are rising from forty-five to fifty per cent. above the customary wages in shops; they work no more than nine hours a day.

Third—The Institution to Promote the Employment of Women is an united group of different establishments, enlarging from day to day. They are: a teaching hair-dressing, glass-cutting, ivory-cutting, electroplating, book-keeping watch-making, jewelry, law-copying, nursing the sick, telegraphing, photographing, the most distinguished establishments of photographs are in the hands of European women, apothecary business, nearly very much practised, and studying medicine. Besides these twelve establishments, it keeps a register for women's employment without exacting payment for it. When necessary, money is lent to young women, and their later establishments are encouraged by the society and their different papers.

Fourth—The Army Clothing Factory. —This is a copy of a French institution founded by the State, and entirely self-supporting. It shows what power, intellect, and humanity and self-denial are able to accomplish even in institutions which are founded generally for the benefit of the owner. Colonel Hudson is the manager—a gentleman who deserves the immediate gratitude of 200 men and 900 women, and indirectly of all humanity. The building, 200 feet in length and 50 wide, is lighted by a vast skylight, while great pains are taken to give every comfort, especially to health. The establishment furnishes not only excellent tea and excellent bread and butter for four cents, but at the writer's visit in 1867 Colonel Hudson was thinking of making an arrangement for a healthy dinner to cost only eight cents. The State requiring that the work done should be at the least market prices, Colonel Hudson makes such arrangements as to give the women higher wages continually. He pays for eight hours' work a day from seven to ten dollars weekly, while the middle men paid for fifteen hours' work a day only two and two and a half dollars weekly Meanwhile the Government requires no more than the interest on the capital involved in this establishment, the surplus, when amounting to a certain sum, is divided between all working men and working women, representing co-operations as the only sound system between capital and labor. Apprentices are taken, but before receiving pay they have to show their work to a commission for its approval, stimulating to salutary ambition for excellence. Women without household duties are allowed a prolonged use of the sewing machines, of which at that time seventy-two were in motion by steam. Mothers with babies are furnished with well-paying home work for at least twelve months. Bad conduct brings exclusion, which the matron reports has been very seldom executed. The general behavior is excellent.

Fifth—A Female Art School, in connection with Kensington Museum, and practical instruction in lithography, designing patterns, in sculpture, wood cutting and carving and porcelain painting, in order to open to women new branches of industry. A school in Dublin, doing the same, gives also instruction in machine sewing, dress-making, law copying and telegraphing.

Sixth—The Working Women's College. Its plan originated from the working men's sewing schools in Germany, with the exception that Dr. Elizabeth Garrett lectures on physiology, and classes in mathematics and logic are taught.

Mr. T. W. Hills, the teacher in mathematics, and also the examiner of Oxford and Cambridge students, declares that the girls pass their examination equally well, although they nearly all are engaged in business and have only three hours of evening instruction, not seldom having great difficulties in attending on account of distant residence. There are four hundred young working women who receive their testimonials of excellence.

The institution offers at the same time most pleasant little clubs in quite a home-like little parlor; where a library, a good piano, a little museum, and beautiful flower arrangements afford social entertainment and rest. Tea, coffee, bread and butter can be got for four cents. This first working women's college was founded by Mrs. Frankie Mallison, and superintended by her sister, Miss Whitehead, both sisters of Mrs. P. F. Taylor, of Aubry House, Notty Hill, London. Mrs. P. E. Taylor, wife of a member of Parliament, and President of the English Women's Suffrage Association, has lately founded another working women's college, by erecting a house for this purpose in her own garden.

THE Princess Mary, and the Prince of Teck, have inaugurated in England a new scheme for saving young girls from a life of vice. The plan is to provide country homes for little girls—girls who can be taken in charge young enough to be brought up in a manner totally different from that which would have been their lot had they been left uncared for. Six teen cottages are to be erected, each to contain ten children, on three acres of ground given by the Hon. Miss Cave dish, at Addlestone, in a remote nook of Surry. In honor of the founder it is proposed to name this new institution "The Princess Mary's Village Homes for Little Girls." The cottages will cost about $1,500 each, and the whole little colony will be under the charge of a matron.

THE Norristown, N. J., *Herald* says: "A most singular instance of the care of a bird for her young occurred a day or two since on the farm of Samuel K. Stout, of Plymouth township, who witnessed the circumstance and vouches for its accuracy. He was cutting grass with the machine and came upon a hen partridge, seated upon her nest, which did not start till almost touched by the cutter. There were seventeen eggs in the nest, and upon Mr. Stout's returning to the spot an hour or two after, twelve of them were missing. Surprised at the circumstance, Mr. Stout and a companion retained a little distance, and watched the parent bird take the eggs, one by one, in her claws, and fly to some distance with them. In this manner she removed them two fields off, having to cross two five-rail fences at every journey, and breaking but two of the seventeen."

ATTEND TO YOUR FEET — CORNS.

One of the most wonderful preparations which has come into use recently is ROBINSON'S CORN PENCIL, which removes from the feet those troublesome excrescences, and that, too, with out any pain. Robinson's Corn Solvent dissolves and disintegrates the corn entirely, leaving the feet as smooth and healthy as if the corn had never been there.

It not only removes corns, but warts and bunions, and indurations of any kind are freely removed. Let any one whose feet are troubled with these pests try it at once, and every particle of indurated matter can be removed from the feet.

They are sold at 50 cents each, or by the dozen, at KEYSER'S, 167 Liberty street. Sent by mail for 60 cents.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

New Stock New Goods of all kinds.
New Stock New Goods of all kinds.
New Stock New Goods of all kinds.
In the way of
FAMILY MEDICINES, DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PERFUMES OF EVERY VARIETY.

All our goods are fresh, and we guarantee them strictly pure and of the best quality.

Please call and examine our large and well selected stock. Remember the place.

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.,
Corner of Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair.) streets.

MEDICAL MISTAKES.

It took the faculty about a thousand years to discover that the best way to cure disease was not to render the patient too weak to contend with it. Within the last twenty years, however, the whole system of medical practice has been changed for the better. In diseases or complaints caused by excessive heat, for instance, the doctors no longer recommend the reduction of the invalid's strength by prostrating medicines. The vast success which has attended the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a remedy for debility, has given even the most prejudiced members of the old school an insight into the only true and rational theory of cure. Cantharides, calomel, and overpowering doses of opium, are now among the obsolete nostrums of another age. The lancet, once as much the legitimate weapon of the physician as the sword is of the soldier, is seldom drawn from its case. The principle of life is no longer drained from the veins by the quack, and wide-cruel for the strengthless invalid has ceased to be considered an appropriate diet. Vigor is the motto of the rational members of the profession, and they understand, at last, the value of a sterling vegetable tonic. So, also with the people at large; and without consulting medical men at all, they have adopted the bitters as a household remedy, thereby economizing both cash and health.

Note the fact, that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is sold in Bottles only, never in bulk, and that the abortions springing up in various parts of the country, and sometimes offered as substitutes for the great national specific, are all utterly worthless.

SELLERS'
Imperial Cough Syrup

Has given relief to thousands who have used it, and the proprietor is persuaded that it has the power to impart benefit that cannot be claimed for the cough mixtures in general use.

Most of the mixtures sold for coughs are composed of spirituous and inflammatory articles, which, while they give little relief, really do harm.

THE IMPERIAL COUGH SYRUP.

Contains no spirituous ingredients whatever, and may be used in all cases not requiring active medical treatment.

Lindsays Impr'd Blood Searcher.

Cures Erysipelas, Scrofula, Ulcers, Cutaneous Diseases, Sore Eyes, Pimples on the Face, Scald Heads, Mercurial Diseases, Debility, Salt Rheum, etc.

Johnson's Rheumatic Compound.

One bottle in Massachusetts sold fifty bottles JOHNSON'S RHEUMATIC COMPOUND with the agreement, NO CURE, MONEY REFUNDED, and had only three bottles refunded. Why endure aching limbs and stiff joints when there is such a certain remedy.

Sold by all Druggists.
PREPARED ONLY BY
R. E. SELLERS & CO.,
TTHS No. 43 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER &
VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
☞ Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

2,000 DOORS AND SASH
For Sale at Reduced Prices
BY
HEATH & SPEER,
Cor. Third St. and Duquesne Way,
PITTSBURGH.

1 inch Doors,	2 ft. 8	6 ft. 6	in.	4 panels,	@	$2	50
1¼ do.	2 ft. 8	6 ft. 8	in.	4 panels,		3	00
raised.							
1¾ inch Doors,	2 ft. 10	6 ft. 10	in.	4		3	25
panels, ra sed.							
1¾ inch Doors,	2 ft. 10	6 ft. 10	in.	4		3	75
panels, raised.							
8 sh. 8x10, per dozen lights							60
Sash, 9x12, do.,							75
Sash, 10x12, do.,					do.		75

Je24:108-WS

SIEBERT & BERG,
DEALERS IN
Leather, Hides, Oil
AND
SHOE FINDINGS,
No. 406 Penn Street.

Keep constantly on hand a large assortment of Hemlock and Oak Sole Leather, French and Common Kips and Calf Skins, Upper Leather, Morocco, Linings, Lasts, Threads, Nails, &c., which they will sell at 1 w-at cash prices. au14:78

DALZELLS &
TOWNSEND,
Pork Packers
AND
PROVISION DEALERS,
Bacon, Lard, Pork, Lard Oil and choice brands of Sugar Cured Hams constantly on hand.
247 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh.
1y7

JULIUS RICHTER,
Caterer and Confectioner,
Nos. 16 & 17 Allegheny Diamond,
Is prepared to furnish fairs, festivals and *fetes* with the best of Ice Creams, Water Ices, Fruits and Confections at the lowest wholesale prices. Fancy Tables, Pyramids and all the china, glass and table furniture requisites for the most extensive banquets supplied at reasonable rates. au18

STOCK HOGS! STOCK HOGS!
We are prepared to furnish on short notice Stock Hogs of any weight, from 50 pounds up to 150, at lowest market price. Address or call on KELLER & ULERY, at Central Stock Yards, East Liberty.
au10:z86 KELLER & ULERY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Special Bargains
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

At $2, Ladies' Woolen Shawls.
At 5dc., Ladies' Gored Poplin Skirts.
At 37½ and 50c., Gent's Calico Shirts.
At 12½c., Gents' Heavy Cotton Socks.
At 12½c., Ladies' Plain and Ribbed Hose.
At 6¼c., Children's Balmoral Hose.
At 4c., Ladies' Lawn Handkerchiefs.
At 50c., Ladies' Colored Kid Gloves.
At $1 a doz., Turkey Red Table Doyles.

New Woolen Shawls,
BEAUTIFUL STYLES.

New Sailor Hats, plain and mixed straw.
New White Goods.
New Laces and Embroideries.
Ladies' Collars, Cuffs and Undersleeves.
Gents' Paper Collars and Cuffs.
Gents' and Boys' Suspenders—a large stock.
Gents' Neckties and Underwear.
Ladies' Undergarments, Hosiery and Gloves.
Lamp Mats, Table Napkins.
Huck and Damask Towels.

At Popular Prices,
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

Gents' Summer
UNDERWEAR.
THE PLACE TO BUY,
Horne & Co.'s
RETAIL STORES.

Undershirts, with long and half sleeve,
Lisle Thread Undershirts and Drawers,
Balbriggan Underwear,
Silk Gauze Underwear,
Jean and Linen Drawers.

THE VERY BEST ASSORTMENT OF
DRESS SHIRTS,
Collars and Cuffs,
BRITISH AND LISLE THREAD
HALF HOSE,
Scarfs and Neck Wear
OF ALL KINDS.
SATCHELS & UMBRELLAS,
Buff Sun Umbrellas,
SHIRT FRONTS, SUSPENDERS, &C.

Choice and Seasonable Goods
IN EVERY DEPARTMENT,
ALL AT THE
Very Lowest Prices.
LIBRARY BUILDING,
197 AND 199 PENN AVENUE.
au18

DRY GOODS
ARBUTHNOT,
SHANNON & CO.,
Offer their
New Spring Stock
AT EASTERN PRICES.
Lowest in Nine Years.
No. 115 Wood Street.

Lots! Lots! Lots!

The most attractive and desirable sites for homes within the city limits. Good neighborhood, good water, fuel convenient, easy of access, being located at Fort Herron, the terminus of the Central Passenger Railway. Terms easy. Inquire of

C. H. LOVE,
No. 38 FOURTH AVENUE, or to
R. G. HERRON,
ON THE PREMISES.
au:7

BAGS.

Cotton Seamless Bags have advanced, but being fortunate enough to have a large stock (about 11,000) on hand, we are selling them at the old prices. We manufacture a Bag called the Philadelphia, a Bag which is equal, if not superior, to any in the market. Of them we have three sizes, 2, 2½ and 3 bushels.

We also manufacture Paper Bags, Ropes and Twines.

JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
347 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh; N. E. corner Market and Water Streets, Philadelphia.

Looking Glasses.
PICKERSGILL, LYONS & CO.,
No. 141 WOOD STREET,
Invite the attention of the public to their large assortment of Looking Glasses and Picture Frames. Embracing many new styles. Also, American, German and French Chromos, which we offer at reasonable prices.
☞ FINE MANTLE AND PIER GLASSES a specialty. jy4:55-TTHS

FIRE CLAY
WATER PIPES,
Chimney Flues,
AND
CHIMNEY TOPS.
HENRY H. COLLINS,
sp11:q12-TTHS 133 SECOND AVENUE.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The attention of those desiring to invest in Real Estate is invited to the following valuable Properties: A handsome residence on Centre avenue, with large lot attached. L. 4, 48 by 134 feet, at Braunton Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad. 73,000 acres choice Mineral and Timber Land in Tennessee. Inquire of ISAAC M. PENNOCK, Real Estate and Insurance Agent, 59 Fourth avenue.
au7:y36

American Watches.
Waltham Watch Co.,
E. Howard & Co.,
Elgin Watch Co.,
United States Watch Co.,
OF ALL GRADES.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
At the Lowest Prices in the City.
THE
"ZIMMERMAN WATCH."
This Watch, made by Karl Zimmerman, Liverpool, is fully equal to any watch in the market, not excepting the Prodsham. Its superiority is fully attested by the wearers of them in this city.
FOR SALE BY
MEYRAN & SIEDLE.
Sole Agents, 42 Fifth Avenue.
ap22:p62

BISSELL & CO.'S KEY STONE HOT AIR FURNACE for Churches and Dwellings Heavy, Simple, Strong and Substantial, free from Gases and Smoke and Dirt. The finest and best Furnace out. Operation warranted.
235 LIBERTY STREET.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Attractive Prices
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

At 62½c., Plaid

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

No. 78 Fourth Ave.,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

au26:oil

$100,000

Pittsburgh & Connellsville R. R.

SIX PER CENT. BONDS,

(TURTLE CREEK DIVISION.)

These Bonds are a first lien on the road now fully completed and in running order, and take precedence of the 7 per cent. bonds, dated 1858, for thirty years, with interest, payable February and August.

For Sale at 86 and Accrued Interest.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.

my22:s6

GEO. B. HILL & CO.,

BROKERS AND DEALERS IN

Bonds, Stocks and Mortgages.

Orders promptly executed for the purchase and sale of all Reliable Securities.

☞ Col ections made.

COR. THIRD AVE. AND WOOD ST.,

an9 PITTSBURGH, PA.

FOR SALE.

School Bonds,

BEARING 7 3-10 INTEREST

PER ANNUM.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

Fourth Avenue and Wood Street.

Finance and Trade.

NEW YORK, August 25, 1871.

Gold rather weak at 112¾@112⅝. Rates paid for borrowing were 2@3, and flat, and for carrying, 1@2. Clearances, thirty-six and a half millions. Disbursements of gold on account of September interest to-day fall one million eight hundred thousand. Foreign exchange firmer; the leading houses have advanced the rate. Governments quiet and firm. Subscriptions to the new loan to-day, $6,118,000. New bonds are quoted at 111-16 premium to-day in London.

The stock market has been strong. Western Union, St. Paul, North Western, Rock Island, Wabash and Panama have been the most active. The tendency of the whole list has been upward. Market closed strong. Money is very abundant to-day, large amounts being offered at 2%. State bonds dull; prices nominally unchanged.

Sterling exchange 109¼.

GOVERNMENTS—Coupons of 1881, 113½; 5-20s of '62, 114½; do '64, 113½; do '65, 113¾; do '65, new issue, 113¾; do '67, 113¾; do 68, 114⅛; 10-40s, 104¼; currency 6s, 115.

STATE BONDS—Missisippi, 95¾; old Tennessee, 75; new do, 75¾; new Virginia, 72; old do, 63; old North Carolina, 45; new do, 25.

MISCELLANEOUS—Western Union Telegraph, 82¾; Quicksilver, 12¾; Mariposa, 3¾; do preferred, 5¾; Adams Express, 64½; Wells Fargo, 104; American Merchants' Union 50, 57¾; United States do, 56¾; Pacific Mail, 32¾; New York Central, 98¾; Erie, 19¼; Reading, 98; Hudson, 98; Harlem, 128; do preferred, 133½; Reading, none; Michigan Central, none; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 91; Northwestern, 74; do preferred, 92; Rock Island, 110¾; New Jersey Central, 107; St. Paul, 61¾; do preferred, 84; Fort Wayne, 99¾; Terre Haute, 24; do preferred, 57; C. & A. 119¾; do preferred, 130; Ohio and Mississippi, 34½; C. C. & C. 87½; Burlington and Quincy, 140; Lake Shore, 110¾; Illinois Central, 133¾; Union Pacific, 32¾; Central Pacific bonds, 100¾; Union do, 88¾.

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	112⅝	5-20 Jan. & Jy.'65	112¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	113¾	5-2 Jan. & Jy. '67	113¾
U. S. 5-20s '62	114½	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '68	113¾
U. S. 5-20s '64	113¾	U. P. R. R.	88¾
U. S. 5-20s '65	114¾	C. P. R. R.	100¾
U. S. 10-40s	114¼	Cy. Pacific	116¾

—The corner in wheat for the first half of August delivery has begun to show its effects in the failure of parties on the "short side." Yesterday drafts drawn here on O'Brien, Pierce & Co., of Portland, Me., who have been operating heavily in this market, and in Milwaukee, were refused payment, and to-day the house is reported failed. It is understood that they were "short" nearly a million bushels of wheat sold in this market on the past few weeks. Their failure has also resulted in the failure of three smaller houses here who were operating for them. It is well known that the Portland house were also operating extensively in Milwaukee, though what effect their failure has had on their operations is not known yet. Thus far the new tactics of cornering the wheat market each month or each half of the month, apparently have been successful, except in the instance of the last half July. The gradual rise in the price of wheat for September delivery is partly indicative of a fear that the same plan will be pursued next month. The success of these corners, however, has been due to the fact that the receipts of wheat have been remarkably light, and that even the present high prices do not seem to induce any increase in the quantity received here. It is talked now, that "the crop has been over-estimated," and that there is actually less to come forward than people believed a few weeks ago. However this may be, it is quite certain that there are no indications of an increase of corn crops yet. The volume of currency flowing toward the country is generally the surest indicator of what the receipts of the country during the next week will be. In this instance we have found no perceptible increase in the volume of currency going to the country during the past week, and it is the subject of general remark that the movement of currency to the country, and the return flow of grain, has not begun as freely as was expected. A bank cashier, in to-day from Mendota, in this State, says there is more currency now moving to market grain in that quarter yet, and that, just at present, the farmers seem disposed to hold for higher prices.—*Chicago Tribune, Aug. 24th.*

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } FRIDAY, August 25, 1871.

ASHES—Common Soda ash, 4@4¼; refined 4½@4¾; Pearls, 9; Pots, 7¾; Nitrals soda, 4¾.

BUTTER—Nearly all the produce houses report an increased demand for prime butter, and, with limited receipts, the market is firm and prices tending upward. Ruled 18@20 for prime to choice. It looks at present as if there would be an advance within the next few days for the best grades. Common and inferior is dull and unchanged.

BROOM CORN—Is quiet and unchanged, 5@7 cts per lb, as to quality.

BRICK—Quoted at 3@3½c.

CEMENT—Louisville, $2.50@3.00 per bbl. Rosendale, $4.00@4.50; Calcined Plaster, $4.25@4.50.

CORN MEAL—The demand continues light and almost wholly of a retail character, and we continue to quote at 80@85 per bushel.

COUNTRY BACON—Is very dull though the stock in this market is pretty well reduced. Country Lard is still quoted at 8@8¾.

CARBON OIL—There is as yet but a moderate jobbing trade, though there will doubtless be an improvement in the demand within the next few weeks. We continue to quote standard brands at 22¾@23.

CHEESE—Is steady with a fair business, but unchanged; prime Ohio Goshen, 10@10½; factory, 9@9½; Dairy, 8@8¾.

EGGS—Under the influence of an improved demand and diminished receipts, the market is considerably firmer and an advance is almost certain within the next few days. As yet, 12 cts may be regarded as the ruling quotation for fresh, though we are cognizant of some few sales having been made at 13. There is also some inquiry from Philadelphia, and this, of course, is not without its effect.

FRUITS—The demand for Apples is steadily improving, and the market, particularly for the better grades, is growing stronger, though as yet, there has been no advance; we continue to quote at $1.50@2.00 for fair to good, and $2.50 for prime. Peaches, also, firmer but not quotably higher, $1.00@2.00 per crate for fair to prime, and $2.25 for choice. Plums scarce and higher, $3.50@4.00 per bushel. Grapes, slow but unchanged, 6@8 cts per lb. Foreign fruits continue very dull.

FLOUR—Is firm with a fair business in the aggregate but unchanged in price; $6.50@6.70 for good spring extras; $6.80@6.85 for choice Minnesota baker's flour, and $6.90@6.75 for good to choice red winter wheat. Dealers generally insist that there should be an advance, but the competition seems to be so strong that it seems almost impossible to take a turn upward.

GRAIN—There is a steady milling demand for wheat and with a very light supply and limited receipts, the market is firm, and prices are well maintained; good to prime red $1.20@1.25; Amber, $1.25@1.26; white, $1.30 @1.32. The last report of September crop created a stronger feeling all over the country, and it looks as if the offerings for some time to come would be comparatively small, as holders will in all probability be disposed to hold back in expectation of better prices. It is almost certain, however, that there will be a reaction in Chicago about the 1st of the month, as by that time the "corner" will have subsided. Oats dull but quiet; sales to-day quoted at 40@41, buying and 42@45 selling, for mixed to prime white—sales, on 'change of 1 car mixed at 43, and 1 car white at 44. Corn is not offering so freely but with no improvement in the demand, the market is quiet and unchanged; sale on 'change, of 1 car ear Corn, in bulk, at 66; 1 car mixed shelled at 62; 1 car white ear, at 63. Rye—is firmer, and the demand is better, may be quoted at 73@75—sale 1 car at 74. Barley is quiet, considerable offering but the sales are light; No. 1 spring, quotable at 85.

GROCERIES—The grocery market is quiet and devoid of any new features worthy of notice. Following are the ruling quotations.

COFFEE—Fancy Rio, 23; Prime, 22; Good, 18; Fair, 17; Roasting, 16@16½.

SYRUPS AND DRIPS—White Honey, 70; Sugar-House Syrups & Sliders, 70; Silver Drips, 60; other grades, 45@55.

SUGARS—Choice New Orleans, 11¾; prime, 11 good, 10¾; fully fair, 10¼; Porto Rico Sugars, 10@11; Cubs, 10@11. Demarara, 11 @12.

REFINED SUGARS—Hard Sugars, 14; A Coffee, 13; "B," 12¾; Extra C, 12¾; C, yellow, 12¾.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, choice, 70; prime, 66; good, 65.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 10@; prime, 9¾ cts; good, 9@.

SPICES—Grain Pepper, 22c. Pimento, 17c. Cloves, 45c. Cassia, 35c.

HONEY—We can report sales in a regular way at 25@30 cts per lb, for fair to choice.

HIDES—Green Salted, 10¾@11¼; Green Butcher's, 8. Dry Flint, 21@22; Green Calf Skins, 18@15; Green Salted Calf, 17@18.

TALLOW—Quoted at 3¾@3¾ cts.

HAY—Baled is quiet and unchanged, $20@ 25 per ton, by the car load.

HEMP—Is quoted at $165 per ton.

LIME—Perrysburg white, $2.00@2.25 per bbl; Cleveland Lime, Eastern, $1.75.

MILL FEED—Is steady with a fair jobbing trade at $21@22 for Bran; $23@25 for Seconds; $30@35 for Middlings, and $43@45 for Oil Meal.

ONIONS—There is considerable inquiry and this market is almost bare; may be quoted at $4@4 per bbl.

OIL—No. 1 Lard Oil, (Pittsburgh make) 70@ 72 to the trade, and 75 in a small way. No. 2 quoted at 60@62.

PEA NUTS—Quoted at 11 cts.

POULTRY—Young Chickens quoted at 50@ 60 cts per pair; full old, none in market.

POTATOES—Sales of Maryland Sweets at $4@5, and Jerseys at $6.00@6.50 per bbl.

PROVISIONS—Plain shoulders 6½@7; sugar cured shoulders, 10; Breakfast Bacon, 13@13½; clear sides, 9¾@10; ribbed sides, 8¾@8¾; sugar cured Hams, 14½@15¾. Dried Beef, 18; Lard, 10¾@10¾ in tes; 11@11¾ in kegs; 12@12½ in buckets. Mess Pork, $14.

RAGS—Sales, 2¼@3 cts per lb.

SEEDS—We can report several additional arrivals of Timothy Seed and our market is now pretty well supplied, we continue to quote in a jobbing way at $3.25@3.50. Clover Seed, nothing doing, nominal at $7.00@7.50. Flax seed unchanged at $1.85.

SUMAC—Sales Tennessee Sumac at 4¾ cts.

WILLOWS—Quoted firm at 10 cts.

WATER MELONS—We can report sales all the way from $15 to $25 per hundred, according to size and quality.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } FRIDAY, August 25, 1871.

There was a firmer feeling manifested today in refined, with some inquiry at an advance as compared with yesterday, but so far as we could learn, there were no transactions. Crude, also, in sympathy with refined, was stronger but there was little or nothing done. It is hoped that there will be a revival in business before long, and the indications yesterday and to-day have been more favorable than for several days past; however, crude is still relatively higher than refined and in consequence refiners, generally, are not willing to accept the offers now being made, notwithstanding there has been an advance in the price of refined.

CRUDE.

There is nothing whatever doing in Pittsburgh deliveries. Parker quoted quiet at $4.55.

REFINED.

As already noted, market firmer and prices higher. We now quote August at 24@24½ bid; September, 24¼ bid; October, nominal at 23¾@24¾; September and October, together, 24¾ bid.

OIL BARRELS.

Quiet and unchanged; country, $1.55; city, $1.65—delivered.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY A. V. R. R.

Standard Oil Works 228, account Duncan & Y; Brilliant O W 160, account Lockhart; F & Co; Brilliant O W 85, account Marshall; Sagebeam O W 154, account W Stewart; Crystal O W 240, account Jos Bushnell; Standard O W 160, account T Hackett; Keystone O W 214, account Bates & G; Vista O W 474, account T Hackett; Crystal O W 234, account Thos Hackett; Eagle O W 80, account Thomas Hackett; Standard O W 93, account J B Barbour; Crystal O W 80, account J K Barbour; National O W 164, account J B Barbour.

Total ..... 3,194.

OIL SHIPPED PER WEST PENN R. R.

Kline, Hancock & Lyons, 53 bbls ref. oil to Logan, Bro & Co., Phila.

Union Refining Co. 256 bbls ref. oil to Logan, Bro & Co., Phila.

Total ..... 309 bbls.

PITTSBURGH IRON MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } FRIDAY, August 25, 1871.

The crude iron market this week is reported quite animated. Some large contracts have been made, prices have hardened a little, and the week closed with an upward tendency in all grades. The furnaces for the most part are fully sold up, and some of them, considerably ahead of their production. The receipts of eastern metal are very light and the low stage of water cuts off the supply from the river regions. The present demand is fully up to the supply, and no metal is being put into yard.

The market for finished iron and nails is also reported as improving, both as to demand and prices. A number of the manufacturers, under the impression they could not come out whole at the bottom rates, refused to book orders except at an advance, and having adhered firmly to their determination, are now receiving increased prices for their goods with the prospect of still better figures in the near future.

ANTHRACITE.

200 tons Neshannock Forge, Favorite brand		$34.00 cash
80	B. No. 1 Foundry	35.50 4 mos
80	B. No. 2 Foundry	36.00 4 mos
40	No. 1 Foundry	36.50 4 mos
100	No. 1 Foundry	35.00 4 mos
100	Mottled and White	31.50 4 mos
200	No. 3 Medium	33.00 6 mos
100	Mottled and White	31.50 4 mos
100	No. 3	33.00 4 mos
50	White	P. T
100	No. 3	33.00 4 mos
50	White	29.00 cash
550	No. 2 Anthracite at Furnace	32.00 4 mos
600	" No. 2 Anthracite at Furnace	31.50 4 mos
200	White and Mottled	32.00 6 mos
2 0	" No. 4 Forge	30.00 cash

YOUGHIOGHENY COKE.

800 tons Red Bank		$34.00 time

BITUMINOUS COAL, SMELTED FROM LAKE SUPERIOR.

200 tons	Close Gray and Mottled	$32.00 4 mos
200	" White and Mottled	31.00 cash
100	Medium Gray	32.50 4 mos
100	" Gray Forge	34.00 4 mos
200	" Gray Forge	33.00 4 mos
100	" Gray Forge	33.50 4 mos
200	" Gray Forge	33.00 4 mos
200	" Gray Forge	33.00 4 mos
200	" Open Grav Forge	34.00 4 mos
300	" Open Gray Forge	34.00 4 mos
150	" Open Gray Forge	34.00 4 mos
200	" Open Gray Forge	34.00 4 mos
200	" Gray Medium Forge.	33.00 4 mos
1500	" No. 2 Cold Short—at Furnace	30.00 4, 10 and 12 mos

HANGING ROCK.

100 tons	No. 1 Foundry	$37.00 6 mos
60	" No. 2 Foundry	37.50 4 mos
50	" Foundry	37.00 4 mos

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Market.

LONDON, August 25, 4:30 P. M.—Consols, 93¾@93¾ for money and 93¾@93¾ for account; 10-40s, 90¾@90¾. FRANKFORT, August 25.—5-20s of '62, 99½@99¾.

MANCHESTER, August 25.—Market firmer.

PARIS, August 25.—The bullion in the Bank of France has increased 13,500,000 francs.

LIVERPOOL, August 25.—Cotton firm; middling upland 9½@9¾d. California wheat 12s; spring 10s 4d@10s 7d. Lard 45s.

New York.

NEW YORK, August 25.—Cotton drooping; middling upland 19c. Flour: advanced on shipping grades; superfine western and State $5.10@5.40; common to extra $5.50@6.00; good to choice $5.95@6.50; white wheat extra $6.50@7.15; Ohio extras $5.90@6.90; St. Louis $5.90@6.40; common to extra $5.75@6.00; quiet. Whisky firmer at 91@91½c. Wheat closed dull; spring No. 2 $1.26@1.42; winter red western $1.45@1.47; amber do $1.46@1.50; white Michigan old $1.50; do. to arrive $1.55. Rye quiet; new western to arrive 83c. Barley and Malt dull. Corn active and advanced; western mixed afloat 67¾@68¾c; yellow 70c. Oats closed dull; western and Ohio 40@44c. Hay and hops unchanged. Coffee firm: Rio 14@17c; Sugar firm, fair to good refining 9¾@9¾c; Cuba 9@9¾c. Molasses dull. Rice 8¾@9¾. Crude petroleum 13¾; do refined 24¼@24½c. Pork steady; mess $13.62@13.75; prime pork $10.50@11.00; prime mess new $10.00. Beef and cut meats unchanged; middles dull. Lard firm; prime steam 9¾@9¾c; kettle dried 10c; October 10c. Butter quiet. Cheese dull at 5@10c.

LATER—Flour firm at $5.70@6.00 for shipping extras. Wheat dull; in buyer's favor spring No 2 $1.30@1.31. Corn firm, mixed western afloat at 68@68½c. Eggs dull at 14@17c.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, August 25.—Beeves: including late arrivals yesterday, 1,100 or 3,100 for the week; rain and hot weather makes bad markets. Texans sold at 7@8c; prime cattle not plenty and reached 12c. Yards about cleared: 2 cars Missouri 6¾ hundred weigt sell at 9@ 10¼c; two cars roughish Kentucky 7¾ cwt 9¼c. Sheep and Lambs: 16,500, including some of yesterday; this sheep and poor lambs sell slowly; some latter at 5¾c; choice lambs reached 8¾c, with prime stock sheep at 6¾c, and trade fair; nearly all selling; total this week 27,700. Hogs: 2,200 to-day, and 7,700 for the week. Market dull and unchanged.

ALBANY, August 25.—Cattle market opened inactive; supply two hundred; the supply is 26 cars short of last week; the quality not so good: very choice butchering steers held fully up to last week's closing prices; of medium quality a concession of ¼ cent. has been the weight's average; top of 1,450 lbs steers sold at 6¾c; and fair weights sold down to 5¾@6c. Milch cows better demand; receipts 100; all sold at $33@40; the latter for fancy. Sheep and lambs; receipts 51 cars; market Sheep and lambs; receipts 51 cars; market firm; ¼c advance on both; the rulling price for sheep is 4¾@6¾c; lambs 6¼@7¾c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, August 25.—The market begins to exhibit symptoms of animation. The trade, however, will probably open late, as woolen goods are advancing in sympathy with raw materials. The woolen manufacturers are working up all their heavy stock, and will commence on light goods as soon as possible. This movement probably imparts a firmer tone to the market. Cotton goods are steady and firm with improved demand among jobbers, but dull with commission men.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, August 25.—Tobacco very active and firm. Wheat firm at $1.10@1.25 for prime to choice white on arrival. Corn quiet at 48@53c in bulk on arrival. Oats quiet at 35 @37c. Rye 66c. Provisions inactive, with a fair order demand for round lots. Pork: mess held at $12.50; on order $13. Bacon: shoulders 6¾c, do sides clear rib 7¾c; do clear 7¾c. Hams 13¾@14¾c for packed. Whisky quiet at 90c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, August 25.—Flour firm. Wheat steady; Ohio and Indiana, $1.30@1.37. Corn firm; mixed western, 67@68c. Oats 44@45c. Rye firm at 65@70c. Mess pork steady at $14.00@14.50. Bacon: shoulders, 7c; sides, clear rib, 8c. Hams, 15@16c. Lard, 10@10½c. Whisky dull at 93c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, August 25.—Flour firm; extra family spring wheat, $6.50@7.00. Wheat: No. 2 red, $1.38@1.39. Corn firm; active; red western, $1.38@1.40. Oats firm; yellow, 71@72c; high mixed western, 66@70c. Rye steady. Mess pork, $14.00. Lard, 9¾@ 9¾c. Whisky dull at 93c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, August 25.—Flour scarce and firm; double extra spring $5.25@6.25. Wheat steady; No. 1 $1.19; No 2 $1.18¾. Oats firm; No 2 31c. Corn firm; No 2 mixed 47¾c. Rye: heavy receipts depress the market; No 1 59¾c. Barley in fair demand, but lower; fall No 2 62¾c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, August 25.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and unchanged; sales 4,000 bush: No. 1 red winter, $1.25. No. 2 do, $1.24. Corn dull and nominal at 50@55c. Oats steady at 36c. Petroleum unchanged.

Cotton Markets.

CHARLESTON, August 25.—Cotton quiet, at 20c.

MOBILE, August 25.—Cotton firm, at 18c.

GALVESTON, August 25.—Cotton dull; good ordinary 16c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, August 25.—Through.—1 block marble, W C Brown; 25 bxs s candy, 25 do c fruit, 25 bags almonds, 25 bxs confy, 1 cask prunes, Reymer & Bro; 36 bbls whiting, T H Nevin & Co; 22 coils rope, 50 bales oakum, J H Sneathen & Co; 3 blocks marble, W W Wallace; 678 water melons, 35 bbls s potatoes, Woodworth & D; 5 bxs and 2 bales dry goods, Carr, McCandless & Co; 132 bags coffee, Dilworth, Harper & Co; 2 bbls wine, Dillinger & S; 3 bbls water melons, G B Edwards; 186 bxs tin, Fleming, J & Co; 3 bbls borax, 1 bx drugs, B L; Fahnestock & Co; 1 bx bath tubs, Tate, M & T; 30 bxs c soaps, Winchin, H & Co; 30 bbls sweet potatoes, J J Caughey; 15 bbls peaches, J C Causey; 3 pkgs drugs, Harris & Ewing; 43 pkgs soap, 50 bbls syrup, T C Jenkins & Bro; 2 bxs mdse, McCandless, A & Co; 2 bbls ale, 2 do wine, Einstein & Bro; 10 bbls sweet potatoes, lot melons, J O'Brien; 9 casks crucibles, Park, Bro & Co; 25 boxes shoes, W Pickergrill & Co; 10 bbls sweet potatoes, H Rea Jr; 20 bbls sugar, 75 bgs coffee, S P Shriver & Co; 205 water melons, 12 bbls s potatoes, Wl Steele & Bro; 70 cwt soya acid, Bates & G; 12 bxs bath tubs, Bailey, F & Co; 10 hf bbls wine, Adler, R & Co; 5 hhds sugar, Atwell & Lee; 2 do do, Einstein & Bro; 1 do do Wood; 1 bx mdse, G N Dauler & Son; 10 bbls lard, Daizell & Townsend; 1 bolt duck, Evans D & Co; 1 bale rope, Fulton, R & Co; 12 bbls saw sundries, Grover & Baker S M Co; 74 bbls and 40 hf bbls s h, Haworth & D; 2 blocks granite, A J Hemphill; 3 bgs coffee, Johnston & Cotvin; 22 do do, Knox & Orr; 2 bxs h ware, Lindsay, Jr & Co; 17 bbls sugar, G W McClure; 2 bbls lard, Steele & Sp; 2 carrings, O J & McKelvy; 10 bbls cement, Jno Hamilton; 1 crate e ware, J L Dawes; 1 cask asphaltum, Sweet & Snyder; 1 bale dry goods, H Daskam; 1 bx bolts, A Huistine; 10 sks salt, J Porterfield & Co; 4 bxs licorice, W & D Rinehart; 1 bale mdse, H E Sellers & Co; 5 bbls sugar, Shipton & Wallace; 20 hf and 10 qr bbls fish, 10 kitts do, Seghinyer & V; 11 bbls sugar, Rankin & Bro; 2 bxs glass, J P Smith & Co; 1 cask soap stock, B C & J H Sawyer; 30 bbls sweet potatoes, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 45 water melons, Wm Snyder & S; 1 carpet bag, J H La Rue.

ALLEGHENY—1 bx mdse, J P Lasher; 1 do w paper, Mrs M Spraul; 1 box mdse, R & J H Bitonti; 50 coils rope, Mrs S W Gill; 2 bx shoe, L McIntosh; 1 do d g 1 paper pkg, H Myer; 3 bxs h ware, Straub & G; 4 do do, J Godfrey; 4 do shoes, C Ziner; 1 bx mdse, Daniel & S; 1 bx and 1 bale d g, M T Heckert; 2 bxs h ware, Price, Stewart & Cr; 5 bxy hw, 1 bdl r trags, J Lautner; 1 bale d g, Peter & Long; 1 bx mpse, Spencer, G & Co; 5 bxs shoes, W Love; 1 do segars, W H Park; 1 cask g ware, H P Schwartz & Co; 1 bale d g, H Sutmyer & Bro; 8 bxs d g, Wm Semple; 2 do mdse, G W Hubley; 1 bale do, J Douthett & Co; 1 box r marble, A Vetter & Co; 15 bdls g s skins, Lappe & W; 19 bbls s potatoes, lot melons, F Owens; 5 bbls sugar, 3 do syrup, 4 bgs coffee, 7 bxs starch, 1 hf bx tob, H Lenz; 6 bdls c ware, J Craig; 2 slabs marble, Beggs & L.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, August 25.—Through.—17 cars iron ore, Shoenberger, B & Co; 1 do do, Reese, Graff & Co; 1 do do, Brown & Musgrave; 2 do do, Zug & Co; 1 do do, Bryan & Caughey; 1 do do, Hussey, Wells & Co; 2 do do, Union Iron Mills; 1 car shingles, S G Pearson; 1 do do, Heath & Spear; 250 bags grain, J Rhodes; 2 cars iron, W P Dunn; 1 bx wood, in shape, Pickersgill, L & Co; 4 do do, J W Morrison; 2 cases 1 gun, Reyner & Bro; 2 pcs marble, John Wilkinson; 4 do do, R McGee & Son; 32 green hides, Geo N Hoffstott; 1 car clay, Park, Bro & Co; 193 sks coal, S B Floyd & Co; 1 box s pipe, J Painter & Co; 89 do do, S Hare & Co; 50 sks wheat, J & W Fairies; 15 kegs p barley, Seehmyer & Voskamp; 4 do do, J Porterfield & Co; 10 bxs cheese, Woodworth & D; 2 bdls potatoes, J Riddle; 7 pkgs cigars, Knable & Pickering; 15 bxs tobacco, C P Markle; 20 bgs oats, John H Ewing; 1 bdle egrs, 2 hf bbls do, James Lee; 1 bx P Duff & Son; 1 car oats, Scott & Gisal; 6 bbls apples, W J Steele & Bro; 37 do do, 7 boxes plums, Van Gorder & S; 5 bbls apples, J McBeam O W 154, account W Stewart; Crystal O W 240, account Jos Bushnell; Standard O W 160, account T Hackett; Keystone O W 214, account Bates & G; Vista O W 474, account T Hackett; Crystal O W 234, account Thos Hackett; Eagle O W 80, account Thomas Hackett; Standard O W 93, account J B Barbour; Crystal O W 80, account J K Barbour; National O W 164, account J B Barbour.

PITTSBURGH CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, August 25.—10 bxs tobacco, Johnson & Coltrin; 5 do do, Carter, Bros & Co; 950 cantaloupes, Smith & Co; 1 bx mdse, Fleming & Co; 300 bbls flour, T C Jenkins & Bro; 1 car oats in bulk, W H Graff & Co; 1 car pig iron, Nimick & Co; 1 car bulk oats, McHenry & Boyd; 100 bales cottou, Holmes, Bell & Co; 47 boxes candies, B C & J H Sawyer; 5 tcs shoulders, 2 hhds do, E H Myers & Co; 1 car green barley, Wm H Hays & Son; 1 car rye, in sacks, W H Graff & Co; 1 car hay, Scott & Gisal; 1 bbl eggs, W Hamilton; 47 sks flour, 47 sks middlings, more & Co; 4 do feathers, 14 bales b corn, I Dickey & Co; 25 tcs hams, F Sellers & Co; 1 car bulk wheat, Marshall & Co; 2,000 bulk oats, S B Floyd & Co; 1 hhd tobacco, W & D Rinehart; 10 butts do, 15 pkgs (30 cadds) do, 10 pkgs (40 cadds) do, W Jones; 12 bbls alcohol, A Jacobs & Co; 89 kegs beer, 22 hf bbls do, C Wolters; 1 car bulk wheat, Keith & Fairbanks; 6 bbls oysters, B H Myers & Co; 3 do do, Wm B Hays & Son.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, August 25.—1 car oats, Patton & Pratt; 1 do lumber, J B Poor; 1 do shipstuffs, 1 do oats, Dorrington Bro; 1 do wheat, Marshall, K & Co; 30 bbls flour, Wm Semple; 1 bbl onions, J A Jenkins; 200 bbls flour, Seghmyer & Voskamp; 100 do do, Shomaker & Co; 24 sks t seed, 180 do do, Wm Irwin; 1 do do, Einstein & Bro; 100

HOME NEWS.

The Truth Unvarnished.—That the American Buttonhole and Overseaming Sewing Machine is capable of doing a greater variety of work than any other machine in the market. This can be proven at the corner of Fifth avenue and Market street.

Appreciated.—We are glad to note the success of Mr. Green's new barber shop and bath rooms under the Central Hotel. The tubs in the bath room are of the very largest kind, in fact a swim can be had besides the bath. Everything is clean, neat and fitted up in the best style. His barber shop is the finest in the city. Baths can be had by buying a ticket of four at twenty-five cents.

Burglary.—Some time during Thursday night or yesterday morning the cellar of Mr. Arnstal, at the corner of Jackston street and Arnstal, at the corner of Jackston street and Pasture alley, Allegheny, was entered by thieves and a quantity of butter, wine, eight pounds of beef, a bag of salt and various other articles carried off. No arrests have yet been made, but certain parties are suspected of being concerned in the transaction.

A Drunken Driver.—Yesterday afternoon a teamster in the employ of Lewis, Oliver & Phillips, while in a state of intoxication drove his wagon against one of the trees in the Diamond, Allegheny. The tree was the finest there and was badly damaged, the bark having been cut off for some distance. The man was promptly arrested and locked up and his team placed in a stable near at hand.

At Auction.—Tobacco, Segars, Show Cases, Counters, Shelving, Fi-ture, Scales, Clock, Signs and Lease of one of the best stocked and fitted stores in the city, No. 45 Ninth (late Hand) street, on Friday next, commencing at 10 o'clock; also, a very fine assortment of Household Furniture. For further particulars of this very attractive sale, enquire on the premises, or of N. Whiting & Co., Auctioneers.

No Pittsburgh merchant or dealer in iron stone china and queensware should forget that the Keystone Pottery in Stevenson street, Sixth ward, manufactures the finest to be had and sells at prices fully twenty per cent. less than what are received in the East. Messrs. Wyley & Son are practical men and deserve encouragement. Their stock is large, choice and varied, and their capacities for manufacturing are very extensive.

Louisville Cement.—This superior hydraulic cement, unsurpassed by any in the country for strength and reliability, and preferred by contractors and consumers generally, is constantly arriving in large consignments to Messrs. Laing & McKallip, at their warehouse, No. 107 Liberty street, where the daily sales are constantly increasing as well of this cement as of their other specialties of White Lime and Plaster of Paris, both crude and calcined.

Programme of the Pittsburgh Teachers Institute, for Monday August 28th, 1871.—*Afternoon Session.* 2 o'clock.—Report by George J. Luck; City Superintendent. Report of Executive Committee, by J. H. Crumb, Chairman. Report of Permanent Certificate Committee, by P. Dean, Chairman. Miscellaneous Business. *Evening Session,* 7½ o'clock.—Lecture by Rev. Samuel Cox, D. D., Boston. College. W. Vir. Discussion. The condition and wants of our Schools.

Y. M. C. A.—Monthly Meeting.—The regular monthly meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association, will be held in their rooms this (Saturday) evening, at 7:45. All the members are requested to be present, as part of the business will be the election of delegates to the annual State Convention, at Erie, September 7th, 13th and 14th. The choir of the First Methodist Church, have kindly consented to lead the music, and will sing among other pieces "away to the meadows away," and "we'll have the glad Spiritime." The public are most cordially invited, as these meetings are open and free to all.

We are glad to see by the announcement in our educational columns that the Trustees of the new female college near East Liberty begin their next term with much valuable acquisition in the department of music and modern languages. We learn that Professor Christern is an eminently competent and competent of music, having for fifteen years given concerts and piano forte recitals in Europe, and for the last year taught at Poughkeepsie Seminary. His assistant is Miss Nicholson, daughter of the organist of Trinity Chapel New York. Miss Nicholson will teach music in St. Mary's Hall, New Jersey, while the lady teacher of French and German, though English by birth, has been resident for many years in France, whence she comes highly recommended. This announcement must prove gratifying to the patrons of this successful institution.

A Wanderer.

A little girl was picked up on the street Thursday night, between the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock, by Officer James Gowdy. She is apparently about nine or ten years of age. She says her parents reside in Illinois, and that she came alone on the train. She was, when found, nearly naked, her feet were bare, and what clothes she had were ragged. She tells a very improbable story. She says her name is Stewart. She was taken by Officer Gowdy to his residence at No. 11 Twenty-fourth street, in the Twelfth ward, where she now is.

The New Western Route.

The Toledo *Blade* learns that the survey for the Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Chicago railroad is completed from Pittsburgh to Fulton, a small station on the Lake Erie Division of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, eighty miles south of Toledo, Ohio. Thence, it is expected, according to the progress now being pursued, the line will run to Defiance on the Toledo, Wabash and Western railroad, crossing on its way the Dayton and Michigan railroad at a point now called Ellsworth. From Defiance it is expected that the engineers will work their way along to Bryan and through Legrange and Steuben counties to Laporte, Ind.

That Oil Fire—The Insurance.

The following is the total loss with the insurance on the property of Messrs. Spear & Co. destroyed by fire on Thursday night:

The loss on the still and its contents amounts to about $7,500. On the wooden tank and its contents the loss is about $1,050. The loss on the pump house, &c., is slight, probably not exceeding $500. There was no insurance on the still or on the crude oil. The total insurance on the premises amounts to $4,500, distributed as follows: People's, $1,000; Great Western, $1,000; Anchor, $1,000; Western Insurance Co., $1,000; New York, $750; Alliance, $775; Albany, $775; Etna, of Hartford, $775; Buffalo, $1,250.

Simon Johnston.

This veteran and popular druggist, long established at the corner of Fourth avenue and Smithfield street, advertises a new remedy called *Cigars de Joy*, recommended by eminent physicians as a certain relief in the worst cases of asthma and all spasmodic affections of the respiratory organs, and if used in time a perfect cure. He is the s le importer and agent for the United States of this valuable medicine. He is also importer and sole agent for Peter Squire's preparations, so skilfully prepared and so popular both in England and America.

Among all our druggists none surpass Mr. Johnston in untiring care to keep none but the purest and best medicines. This should be carefully considered in a time of sickness, like the present, when life or death in many cases may depend on the purity of the medicines prescribed. Mr. Simon Johnston justly and habitually avoids all adulterated or impure medicines.

Hard on the Pawnbrokers.

Quite serious charges were yesterday preferred at Alderman Taylo's office against a brace of firms whose business is done under three-ball signs in this city. James Costellow came to the Alderman's office and alleged that from his house had been taken a set of fur, value $16 and a valuable gold cover to a watch wearing apparel. He further alleged that the goods had been stolen by one Mrs. Dilmar, and by her pawned at A. B. Hays' & Co.'s, doing business on Penn street, for a paltry sum, the pawnbroker knowing at the time that the goods were stolen, and that the owner believed the goods were at this time in Delfoy's possession. The alderman issued a search warrant, and dispatched an officer to the house of the articles. Hardly were these proceedings finished, when Frank Gerard appeared and preferred a similar charge against the firm of F. Schmidt & Co., on Wood street. The missing articles in this case are alleged to be a vest and shawl, worth $15. In this case also a search warrant was issued.

Death of Captain Wilkins—Resolutions of Respect.

At a meeting of the Petroleum Association, held to take action on the death of Captain James Wilkins, James A. Hutchinson, Esq., presided and A. T. Brooks, secretary.

On motion, Messrs. Frew, Fisher and Stockdale were appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting.

The following were submitted and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Pittsburgh Petroleum Association has received with feelings of profound sorrow, tempered by submission to His rule "who doth all things well," the announcement of the sudden and unexpected death of our late esteemed fellow member, Captain James Wilkins, whose large experience in the trade, honorable career, genial manners and strict integrity won for him universal respect as a reliable business man, good citizen and kind friend.

Resolved, That we extend our heartful sympathy to his bereaved family and friends, will attend his funeral obsequies in a body and cherish through life a pleasant memory of our lamented associate.

On motion of Major Frew the oil merchants were requested to meet at one o'clock, at the room of the association, and proceed to the house of the deceased to attend the funeral.

On motion of Mr. Waring it was agreed to suspend business from one o'clock.

On motion adjourned.

A. F. BROOKS, *Secretary.*

The funeral of the late Captain Wilkins took yesterday afternoon from his late residence in Locust street, Allegheny, and was attended by a very large concourse of friends, and acquaintences from the social and business walks of life.

Onopmac, Ragarf, Asotra.

The above words read forward or backward mean the same thing, and might serve as adjective prefixes, or subfixes to Oysters, or any other noun as well as Coffee. The undersigned has for years carried on at 195 Fifth avenue an extensive Spice mill and Coffee roasting oven. He has given close attention and strict care, to grind or sell none but perfectly pure spices, as pure as ever spread their fragrance over the plains of Arabv, and to roast or vend none but the best qualities of each variety of Coffee, calling them by the familiar names known to Commerce for years, such as *Mocha, Java, Laguira, Porto-Rico, Brazilium*, &c.; and having for these Coffees a custom equal to thirty bags a day, he begs to assure his customers and those who may become such that they may depend on getting from him at all times hereafter as always heretofore, the very best and purest of articles, whether spices or coffee that can be obtained in this or any market—coffee that can be inspected without a shudder, and that will retain its aroma without a gluteenous jacket, coffee that cannot be made better by any admixture or agglomorate, coffee such as nature produces, requiring no paste to stop its pores and no gibberage to describe it—they do not arrogate to themselves as a rival establishment does, "the only known mill that manufactures perfectly pure spices," but they and their customers well know that no mill turns out better or purer spices than that of

J. E. STRICKLER,
No. 195 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

Our People Know

Where to get the best selection and the lowest prices. This accounts for the *great* popularity of the *great* dry goods house of

McKEE, MURPHY & Co.

LIBERTY STREET AND THE PA. R. R. CO.

Meeting of the Railroad Committee—Opinion of the City Solicitor Concerning the Removal of the Pa. R. R. Tracks on Liberty street—Complaints of Business Men Heard—Remedy Suggested, &c., &c.

The Railroad Committee of Councils held a meeting at three o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Controller's office. In addition to the members of the committee there were present a delegation of Liberty street merchants, who appeared for the purpose of urging the committee to take action for their relief in the matter of the occupancy of their street by the tracks of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which they complain is detrimental to their business interests, and dangerous to the lives and property of the citizens.

Previous to the meeting of the Committee in regular session, the Liberty street delegation presented themselves and asked that they might be heard on the subject of the railroad tracks on their street. The Committee, through their chairman, expressed their willingness to hear in these gentlemen, when a number of speeches were made, all of which were of the same tenor, that is to say, a repetition of the oft-told tale of grievances endured for years in consequence of the running of trains by the railroad company on one of the principal business thoroughfares of the city.

Messrs. Alexander King, Mr. McCance and others of the delegation, requested that the opinion of the City Solicitor on the question be read. Mr. Morrow, then read the opinion, which follows:

OPINION OF THE CITY SOLICITOR.

To the Railroad Committee:—GENTLEMEN—Your sub-committee have presented to me your resolution asking for my opinion as to the right the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has to occupy Liberty street, and the conditions said Company is required to comply with under existing ordinances.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, by the act of April 13th, 1846, were authorized to construct a railway from Harrisburg to a point at or near Pittsburgh. There seems to have been some controversy as to the location of the terminus in the city. The subscription of the county was made on the condition that the terminus of the road should be establi-hed in Pittsburgh. An ordinance was passed on the 11th day of June, 1848, reciting these facts and the importance to the city that the terminus of the road should be in the city, and at a point convenient for its shipping interests, and granting the right to lay a track along Liberty street to the river, and to construct a depot on the same. [See City Code, p. 89-].] The right to go to that point was further recognized by ordinances granting certain depot privileges in the city on Penn street, passed January 5, 1849; September 8, 1852; October 21, 1861, and an ordinance fixing a penalty for running trains under the ordinance referred to, the company could not use it a greater rate of speed than four miles per hour, passed Dec. 29, 1856.

By an ordinance passed Dec. 12, 1861, said company was bound to remove its track from Liberty street, east of Grant street. This ordinance, as well as the deed and contract to the Company the right to lay down the track and operate the road as fully as the Company now operate the same. The city would therefore be stopped from exercising the right of the company, and I think the courts would grant an injunction restraining the city to restrain the operations of the road, if for no other reason, because the company has expended large sums in erecting a building a depot, and laying the tracks on the faith of the ordinances of Council-.

But aside from the authority derived from the city, the Courts have recognized the rights of railroad companies to use the streets of a city, as well as the highways of a country, when necessary to reach a point authorized by their charter. I do not think they would have the right to wholly destroy a property; it must be used in such a manner as to admit of its use for the ordinary travel of a public street. Their right in the subject of the railroad tracks on their street. The Committee, through their chairman, expressed their willingness to hear in these gentlemen, when a number of speeches were made, all of which were of the same tenor, that is to say, a repetition of the oft-told tale of grievances endured for years in consequence of the running of trains by the railroad company on one of the principal business thoroughfares of the city.

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